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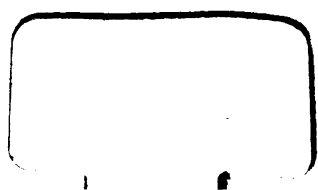
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HISTORICAL SKETCHES
OF
SCALBY,
BURNISTON, AND CROUGHTON,
WITH DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES

HAYBURN WYKE,

AND
STANTON DALE,
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

BY JOHN COLE,

Author of The History of Toton, Weston Pavell, &c.

"Venerable and first honour'd Scald."

PENNIE'S ROSSALD.

SCARBOROUGH:

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TO

THE REV. CHARLES AUGUSTUS THURLOW, A.M.,

Vicar of Scalby,

THESE "HISTORICAL SKETCHES"

are, with due deference,

DEDICATED,

BY HIS MOST OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

SCALBY.



CALBY, in Domesday-Book, *Scallebi*, is rendered venerable by the conjecture that it's name may be derived from the Poets of the Ancient Britons, who were called, in the northern countries, *Scaldi* or *Scaldri*. In a poem of rich and glowing description, and in true keeping as to the manners of the time in which the plot is laid, is the following illustration:¹

“ The Harp of Fame
Is tuned in concert to the lofty voice
Of venerable and time-honour'd Scald,
Chaunting the wild and legendary lay
Of ancient warrior kings.”

Pennie's *Rogvald*, p. 1.

And as a recent writer is inclined to think that
“Hulleys, in the neighbourhood, has retained an

¹ Miles: vide his ‘Description of the Deverel Barrow.’

importance among the legends of the people even up to the conquest, and, in all probability, given the name to Stainton Dale," why, on the same grounds, may we not conform to a similar opinion in regard to Scalby, environed as it is by Druidical remains?

SCALBY is seated in a vale, surrounded by ranges of majestic hills, in the wapentake of Pickering-Lythe, in the North Riding of the county of York, distant from Scarborough 3 miles, 40 from York, 18 respectively from Pickering and Whitby, and from London, *via* York, 237, *via* Lincoln, 211. The orthography of Scalby has, in different ages, like most other places, considerably varied; as instances, the following may be added to those already given: *Scauby*, *Scauby*, *Scauby*, &c. In an old work which has fallen under observation, but whose title cannot now be ascertained, Scalby is stated to have been anciently a market-town.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

The jurisdiction of the lands attached to Scalby, Burniston, and Cloughton was, at the time the domesday book was formed, in the manor of *Walesgrif* or *Falsgrave*, near Scarborough, as the following extract from that great national record will display:

"There are in Walesgrif and in the hamlet of Nordfeld 15 geldable (i. e. taxable) carucates of land which may be cultivated by 8 ploughs. Tosti held these as one manor. It is now the King's. There are within this manor 5 villans who hold two

carucates. There is a wood, with pasturage, three miles in length and two miles in breadth. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was valued at 56 pounds, now at 30 shillings. To this manor belongs the soke (or jurisdiction) of the following lands. *Asgozbi* (4 carucates;) *Ledbeston*, *Grief-torp*; *Scagetorp*; *Elerstorp*; *Rodbestorp*; *Facelac*; *Bertune*; *Depedale*; *Atune*; *Newuetun*; *Prestetune*; *Hortune*; *Martune*; *Wicham*; *Rostune*; *Tornelai*; *Steintun*; *Brinnistun*; *Scallebi*; *Cloctune*.¹ In the whole there are 84 carucates of geldable land, which may be cultivated with 42 ploughs. Upon these lands there were 12 socmen, who had 46 carucates. There are now 7 socmen and 15 villans, and 14 borders, who have 7 carucates and a half. The rest of the land is waste."

The lands, &c. of Scalby subsequently came into the Percy family, evident from the subjoined notice from Collins's Peerage:

"Geffery de Percy, earl of Caux and Poitiers, had issue two sons, William de Percy and Serlo de Percy, who both came, A.D. 1066, into England with

¹ Several of the names of the lands in the above extract from Domesday-book being now obsolete, it may be proper here to give the modern names in illustration. *Northfeld*, Northstead or Peasholm; *Asgozbi*, Osgodby; *Ledbeston*, Lebberston; *Griestorp*, Gristhorp; *Scagetorp*, Scagglethorp; *Elerstorp*, and *Rodbestorp*, uncertain; *Facelac*, Filey; *Bertune*, Burton-dale, near Weapon-ness; *Depedale*, between Weapon-ness and Cayton; *Atune*, Ayton; *Newuetun*, *Prestetune*, *Hortune*, and *Martune*, now united in Hutton-Bushell; *Wicham*, Wykeham; *Rostune*, Ruston; *Tornelai*, Thorney-brow; *Steintun*, Stainton-dale; *Brinnistun*, Burniston; *Scallebi*, Scalby; and *Cloctune*, Cloughton.

William the Conqueror. William de Percy being much beloved by that King, and one of his Barons, enjoyed, through his bounty, large possessions in this realm, as appears by the general survey, which sets forth that he held Ambledune, in Hantshire, also 32 Lordships in Lincolnshire, whereof Imingeham, Lenishby, and Caborne were part; he had, likewise, in Yorkshire 86, of which Topeclive, or Topcliff, in the North Riding, and Spofford, in the West Riding, became their chief seats in those parts. This William de Percy, surnamed Le Gernons, or Algernon, also obtained from Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, the lordship of Whitby, with the large territory adjacent thereto, lying in the North Riding of the county of York, where he founded an Abbey of Benedictine monks to the honor of God, St. Peter, and St. Hilda, in the time of King William Rufus, on the site of the ancient Monastery of Strenshale (destroyed about the year 867 by the Danes under Ingvar and Hubba) and endowed it with ample possessions lying in that part of the country.

But after he had founded the said abbey at Whithy, and amongst other lands given thereto the towns of *Scalby* and Everley, he resumed them again, and bestowed them upon Ralph de Everley, his squire (who had been his servant many years) which induced Serlo his brother, then second abbot, to complain of injury to King William Rufus (with whom he had been very familiar in the days of King William the Conqueror, his father) who thereupon caused restitution to be made. Nevertheless, Serlo being displeased with his brother's humour, had no mind to continue at Whithy, and, therefore, affecting

to reside out of his power, begged of the King six carucates of land, viz. two at Hakenas and four in Northfield, and translated part of the convent at Whitby thither, all which is recited in the Monasticon.

This William de Percy took to wife Emma de Port, Lady of the Honour of Semar, near Scarborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and by her he had three sons, Alan, Geffery, and Richard.

William, eldest son of Alan, gave the church of Semar to the monks of Whitby, and two oxgangs of land in Upper-Lythum. By Alice his wife, daughter of Everard de Ross, he had 3 sons: 1. Alan, who died without issue, and was buried on the south side of the Chapter-house at Whitby. 2. Richard de Percy, and 3. Robert, who left a son John de Percy.

The said Richard, 2nd son, upon the death of his elder brother, Alan, succeeded to the paternal inheritance, and having wedded Joan, daughter of William de Brewere, by her was father of an only son and heir.

William de Percy, who in 1133, (34. Hen. 1.) founded the Abbey of Handell for Cistercian monks and in 1147. (12 Steph.) that of Salley, in Craven, Yorkshire, and taking a journey to Jerusalem, departed this life at Montjoy, in the Holy Land. Before going on that dangerous expedition he granted and confirmed whatsoever himself, or Alan de Percy, had granted to the Monastery of Whitby, in Yorkshire, which contained these large possessions, viz. the town and port of Whitby, Overby and Netherby, Stenisecher, Thingwala, Lierpel, Holderdale, Gnip, Harchesgard, Normaneby, Fielingham, the other Fielingham, Bortwait, Setwait,

Snetune, Hugolbardeby, Sowreby, Risewarp, Flore, Duncceley, Eschedale, Cell, and also that of Mulegrif, and the forests belonging to Whitby, Church of St. Mary, at Whitby, with six chapels and other dependencies, Aggemilne, Keechemore, Riswarp-mill, the new mill of Fieling, the town of Hachanesse, and the two mills, the Church of St. Mary there, and the Church of St. Peter, in which the monks used to serve God. Dales: Everlay, Broccheschi, Northfield, Danegeld, Silfou, Southfield, and the cow pastures at Stoupe, all Gateley and Thornley, Risbee and Bilrocke, in Uplium, with two parts of the tenths of the demesne, also all Wiltune, Semare, and Nafretune, in Lindsey, of Immingeham, Summerldeby, Stantune, Caprimonte, Ludeford, Eschintune, Salethorpe, Covenham and Alneby, and half the Royalty of Hergum; the grant of Emma de Port of a mansion or farm in Usegate, and of two carucates of land, the one in Misleham and the other in Smeleswelle; the grant of Richard de Percy of Dunesly, son of William de Percy of Otlesgernons, of two parts of the tithe and corn of the demesne of Stacheston, and likewise of Boytrop, the grant of Hugh de Boytrop, and Alice his wife, of the lineage of William de Percy, and Serlo, the prior; the grant of Walter de Percy, of Rugemond, of two carucates of land in Newtune; the gift of Alan de Percy le Meschin of two carucates of land, the one in Hetune, near Rochesbure, and the other in Oxeneham; the gift of William de Percy, son of Alan de Percy, of the Church of Semar, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; the grant of William Bardoff and Walter, his son, of a farm in Farmaneby; the gift of Robert de

Percy, son of Pichot de Percy, of the Church of Suttun; the gift of William, earl of Albemarle (who died in 25 Hen. II.) of half a mark, which William, son of Seyr, pays for his land in Newetun, in Holderness; the gift of Walter de Argentun, William de Percy, of Duncesly, and Alice, his mother, of two oxgangs of land in South Laftus. He left four sons and two daughters, born in lawful wedlock, viz. Walter, Alan, Richard, and William, who was abbot of Whitby at his death, A.D. 1205. Maud, who was the 2nd wife to William de Newburg, 3rd earl of Warwick, by whom she was left a widow in 1184, and Agnes, the wife of Iosceline de Loyaun.

The said four sons departing this life issueless, the inheritance came to be divided betwixt their two sisters, Maud and Agnes.

Dr. Burton has the following notice relative to Scalby:

“After a controversy between Thomas, prior of Bridlington, and Roger, abbot of Whitby, in 1231, it was agreed that the prior should renounce all claim to common right of pasturage in Hakenes, Silthou, and Suthfield, belonging to his freehold of Scallebi, Briningeston, and Clocton; the abbot granting that the prior should have right of pasture in Haiburne for 50 cows and their young under 3 years, and liberty to graze 20 brood mares, with their foals until 3 years old, the prior paying annually, at Wyteby, one pound of wax and one pound of incense. The abbot at the same time reserved the right of enclosing 500 acres of land within the above-named places, but in such manner as to allow free ingress and egress for the prior's cattle to and from the

pasture of Haiburne:

A contest between these canons, and the Cistercian monks of Scarborough, was ended in 1281, and determined, that the canons should have half the tithe of such animals belonging to the parish of Scarborough as were fed in the parish of Scaleby, or in proportion to the time they might be there.

King Henry II. gave free pasture to his forest at this place, for all the swine belonging to the canons, at the time when other hogs fed in the said forest."

Scalby became subsequently the Lordship of Henry, duke of Lancaster, the last male heir of the line of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, who dying 35th Edward III. his great estates were divided between his two daughters, Maud and Blanch, the last of whom, then married to John Gaunt, earl of Richmond, this Lordship with others, on the partition, descended. He, having issue by her, had an assignment of her lands, left by her father, and was, in her right, made duke of Lancaster, by Parliament 36th Edward III.

The Lordship is now parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Laurence, is situated upon a gentle elevation, at the western extremity of the village, near the Hackness road, and from several points of view is a very picturesque object, nobly rearing

"Its massy tower, from deep embow'ring shades.

It looks

As tho' we own'd a God, ador'd his pow'r,

Rever'd his wisdom, loved his mercy; deem'd

He claims the empire of this lower world,

And marks the deeds of its inhabitants.

It looks as tho' we deem'd he fills all space,

Present throughout: and sits on heaven's high throne,

With ears attentive to the poor man's prayer.

It looks as tho' we shrink not from the thought

Of that last mansion (last, as far as earth

Detains us) where in solemn silence laid

Our dust shall slumber; till a voice like that

Which, speaking by the astonish'd Prophet's mouth,

Rous'd the dry bones that strew'd the spacious vale

To sudden life, shall call the unnumber'd dead,

Primæval Adam with his latest sons,

From every clime, before their Judge's face,

To stand and hear their everlasting doom."

Scalby Church is a very neat edifice, consisting of an embattled tower, with buttresses of five stages at the angles, and one in the centre of the west division, with a square-set reaching to the top of the tower, on the N. side, and is the receptacle of three bells; a nave, S. aisle and porch and chancel, with a gallery at the west end, extending over a portion of the south aisle. The windows on the N. side are of the transom description, with a cluster of curves at the head, without tracery; those on the south are stone mullioned and simply curved: the

east window of the chancel is of three lights, trefoil headed, over which is the date 1685. The nave is divided from the aisle by three circular pillars, with square capitals, and pointed arches; from the capitals a kind of pyramidal ornament springs, three or four inches up the side of the arch. Some of the capitals have indentations made in their upper portions, seemingly intending to give somewhat of a corinthian appearance. The chancel is entered from the body, under a lofty pointed arch, supported by a cluster of circular pillars, the upper part of which is filled up by the modern ceiling. The floor within the altar rails is lozenged, yellow and azure, and is a little elevated. The interior is neatly pewed, and since the induction of the present vicar has been thoroughly repaired, and a new vestry built. The body of the church, as well as the tower, is embattled. The chancel is evidently a modern erection. In the west end of the tower are inserted two grotesque projecting heads, with fully distended mouths, admirably well adapted for water-spouts.

In the Register, which commences in 1556,¹ we find the entry of a marriage, solemnized by a layman, (most probably a magistrate) such being the practice during the Commonwealth:

W^m Hird and Jane How were married by Rob^t Stafford, Esq. the 4th day of June, 1655.

The notice of the appointment of a 'Parish Register' is given in the following words:

¹ Registers first instituted 30 Henry VIII. 1539.

26 Oct. 1653.

Edward Mathew of Scalby being chosen by the Inhabitants of the same to be their parish Register, uppon the taking of his oath well and faithfully to performe the said office, he said Edward Mathew was confirmed by me, the day and yeare aboue mentioned.

Witnes my hand

Arthure Noell.

In the year 1784, the Communion plate, consisting of a silver chalice and two small silver cups, was stolen from the clerk's house, where it was usually kept: and in the year 1785 three Chalices, of Sheffield plate, were purchased with money given for the purpose by George Wickens Osbaldeston, of Hutton Bushell, Esq., Richard Johnson Hill, of Thornton, Esq., Mrs. Macauley, of Throxenby, the Rev. Cornelius Burgh, of Scarborough, Mr. John Bell, Mr. Thomas Salmon, Mr. John Parkin, and the Rev. Thomas Preston, Vicar of Scalby.

The talent and zeal of the present Vicar, the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, have combined, since his induction to the small Church of Scalby, regularly to attract crowded congregations, and on many occasions the place has been so thronged that seats could, by no means, be obtained, and scarcely standing room; the aisles, chancel, and most distant parts of the church being all occupied.

The excellent prayers of our Church are offered by Mr. Thurlow in a meek tone of supplication,

which hardly gives promise of that compass of voice which is afterward displayed in the sermon, when its deep intonations are brought forth with much energy. In the composition of his sermons is most happily united elegance and simplicity of language; a style not beneath the regard of the man of taste, and yet within the comprehension of the unlearned. The exordium—the expostulations—the exhortations—call forth, agreeably to their respective divisions, correspondent deportment, voice, and action; which latter is graceful and pleasingly varied. We have observed that when the love of the Saviour has been the predominant theme of his discourse, he has been more than usually energetic; indeed, we think, that Mr. Thurlow should be frequently heard to be justly appreciated.

In his small parish church, with the chief portion of his attentive congregation around him, he appears like a father in the midst of his family; and seems anxious to unfold to them the whole law of God, having during the last winter delivered sermons “On Love to God,” “On Love to our neighbour,” and a course on the ten commandments. He has also instituted a weekly lecture, which is remarkably well attended; when numbers even from Scarborough and the adjacent villages are occasionally present, in winter as well as summer.

Nor does Mr. Thurlow feel, that in a regular attention to his church services, the whole of the duties of a parish priest are centred; he is, we understand, very assiduous in the important offices of visiting the sick, and providing both for the spiritual and

temporal support of his parishioners: And that the children of the village are not forgotten, the record of his establishment of a Sunday school, in another page, will evince.

It has been said, "There is no character so amiable as a clergyman, who conscientiously considers his parishioners as a flock of sheep committed to his charge."—Such a character may be considered the Vicar of Scalby.

Times of Divine Service.—On Sunday mornings in summer service commences at half past ten; and when in the afternoon, at half-past two. In winter each service begins half an hour earlier.

The service is in the afternoon the first Sunday of each month, and on the Sunday succeeding the administration of the Communion, which is celebrated on Christmas-day, Good-Friday, Easter-day, Whit-Sunday, and Michaelmas. The Weekly Lecture takes place on a Friday evening, at half past six in winter, and at seven in summer.

The prospect from the church-yard embraces an extent and variety of objects, seldom realized without some counteracting impression of dreariness and vacancy. In the landscape here presented, the eye of taste is fully satisfied. The hills of Hackness, especially one tabular projection, and the range of Raincliff, form the boundaries of the horizon on the right hand and on the left. These noble eminences and slopes of every varied size and form, are clothed with woods, in growth and quantity most picturesque,

and disposed with the best effect on the very points where we should most desire them.

The landscape does not burst at once upon the view, but is gradually unfolded to the admiration of the spectator as he approaches, from the first entrance to the church porch. Then at last there is displayed a nobleness of outline and a beauty of detail, but seldom seen, still less, as here, in perfect and harmonized combination.

Fresh from the contemplation of these glorious works the worshipper is prepared to enter and to share the homage which is due to the Almighty Author of Creation : and thus, though his service be offered in the humble edifice of man's formation, he still retains a more enlarged and elevated sense of that Incomprehensible Being, "who dwelleth not in temples made with hands," whose presence pervades the universe.

That heart must be cold indeed, and callous to every virtuous impression, which fails to be improved and purified by the scenery and service of the village church of Scalby: the simple associations of a country church-yard, united to so much of natural beauty; the affinity between the humblest lot of man, and the noblest works of the Deity, stamped alike on the face of nature and the page of revelation, should induce reflections of a salutary influence, and as we turn from this "consecrated spot of earth" we think:—

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

ADVOWSON.

The Church of Scalleby was, by Eustace Fitz-John, given to the Canons of Bridlington,¹ and was afterward appropriated to that monastery, and a vicarage was there endowed. At the dissolution of the said priory, the Rectory of Scawby and advowson of the Vicarage were given by the King to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich.² Value in the King's books £6. 13s. 6d.³

A dispute between the canons of Bridlington, and the brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at Stainton, was settled in 1221, by the pope's commissioners, who ordained that the canons should peaceably enjoy their vaccary, or cow-pasture, of Haibrune; and should receive the tithes of the said hospitallers, belonging to the church of Scalleby.

Another dispute in which the same parties were engaged in 1225, was decided by the canons allowing the brethren to enjoy all their enclosed lands in Staynton, but debarring further enclosure without especial license; and reserving free common for their own cattle, belonging to the church of Scalleby.⁴

¹ According to Burton's Monasticon Popes Eugenius III. and Celestine III. confirmed the Church of Scalleby, given by Eustace Fitz-John.

² Torre's MSS. and Burton's Monasticon. ³ Bacon's Liber Regia.

⁴ Burton's Monasticon.

INCUMBENTS.*

Master Henry Devon, clerk, by the prior and convent of Bridlington, 19 Jan. 1238.

Master Roger de Schartheburgh, 17 July, 1244. He was by the Convent of Whitby appointed Abbot, on the death of John of Evesham, 1222, and was born at Scarborough, but resided many years in the cell at Middleburgh church, whence arose the universal veneration every one in that part of the country had for him, and the many donations made to the monastery of Whitby. He was undoubtedly a man of great abilities, and no Abbot of Whitby ever equalled him, or so much advanced the interest of the monastery. Richard de Burgh indeed was much respected, and acquired a great character among the monks, but was neither so popular nor so active as Roger. Richard was a still, quiet, devout man, who seldom conversed much on any subject except religion; Roger spoke more, but was an upright honest man, without dissimulation, who regularly performed all the duties of religion; free, open, and devoid of pride, his behaviour engaged and endeared him to all with whom he had any dealings; and the charities he bestowed were always so well chosen and timed, that they added to his reputation, and gained him fresh supplies of money and continual liberalities from the whole country for miles round; and though it does not appear that he ever was called up to Parliament as a Lord, yet no nobleman in England was more revered and respected. During the twenty-two years of his reign, he raised the monastery of Whitby to the full zenith of its glory; as it never appeared so illustrious as when governed by Roger, nor even after his death did it ever gain any considerable additions either of riches or power. Finally, he was an ornament to his profession, and perhaps merits an eulogy more than any other ecclesiastic who ever resided at Whitby. He died in great fame much lamented, not only by the monks, but also by the whole country round Whitby.†

* Compiled from Torre's MSS., and the Scalby Register.

† Charlton's Whitby

Master William de Besyngby, Priest, 2 July, 1819.

He died in 1849, and was buried in Scalby church-yard.

Master Robert de Sutton, Priest, 1849.

He resigned for Stillingfleet, and was succeeded by

Master Richard de Wrelleton, or Wrelton, chaplain, 28 May, 1849.

Master John Sayleour de Ulram, Chaplain, 18 Oct. 1865.

Master John, son of Adam de Berneston, Priest, 15 Dec. 1874.

Resigned for Lethley.

Master John de Cave, Priest, 11 Jan. 1880.

On whose resignation for a chantry in Wykeham*

Master Robert Dalby, Priest, was instituted 26 March, 1392.

Master William de Holym, Priest, 26 April, 1408.

On whose resignation for the chantry of Brampstone,

Master Richard Lesset, Priest, was instituted 18 Dec. 1409.

Master Richard Nafferton, Priest, on whose resignation,

Master Henry Smyth, Priest, was instituted 28 July, 1439.

Master Henry Smyth, Priest, 4 Dec. 1458.

He died in 1480, and was buried in the "Quire" of Scalby church.

* In the year 1321, (15th Edward II.) John de Wicham erected a Chapel at Wykeham near Scarborough, on the site of the Church of *All Saints*, (which was then taken down, being ruinous and decayed,) and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Helen. The said John de Wycham, having the King's license, granted by Charter, dated 20th June, 1321, to Dame Isabel, the Prioress, and to the Convent, the stipend of twelve marks of silver and several parcels of land, for procuring and sustaining two perpetual Chaplains and their successors, daily to celebrate divine service in the said chapel for the soul of its founder, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; which ordination was confirmed by William, Archbishop of York, 20th July, 1323.

(Burton.)

Master William Greynhorne, Chaplain, 10 April, 1480, on whose resignation

Master William Ibson, was instituted 13 May, 1501; to whom succeeded

Master Robert Storke, Priest.

Master Henry Kaye, Clerk, 2 Oct. 1554:

Master Richard Jenkynson, Clerk, 22 July, 1566, by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, on whose resignation

Robert Wood, Clerk, was instituted 3 Nov. 1576, and on his resignation

William de Buckton, Clerk, was instituted 16 May, 1586.

John Trowsdale, Clerk, 14 June, 1587.

William Taylor, Clerk, 8 Feb. 1588.

Thomas Bell, Clerk, 6 July, 1593.

Directed by Will—'Thomas Bell, of Scawby, clerk,—His body to the earth. 1621.'—Mr. Bell appears to have bestowed much pains on the register.

George Harryson, Clerk, B.A., 13 Dec. 1621.

George Jay, Clerk, 23 June, 1631.

Nicholas Howlett, Clerk, M.A., 14 Aug. 1634, on whose cession

William Mompesson, Clerk, was instituted 20 Sep. 1662.

On this appropriate page we are imperatively called upon to introduce some account of so popular and praise-worthy a character as William Mompesson, afterward rector of Eyam in Derbyshire, during the time of the plague which nearly depopulated that town in the year 1666. This benevolent man thought it his duty to continue in the place, notwithstanding the plague was making its ravages around him. He never caught the disorder; and was enabled, during the whole time of the calamity, to perform the functions of the physician, the legislator, and the priest of his afflicted parish, assisting the sick with his medicines, his advice, and his prayers. During these pious labours, his wife was taken ill, and died.*

* *Vide Murray's Power of Religion.*

On Mr. Mompesson's cession

Samuel Wilson was inducted, between the years 1662 and 1666.

William Hollis, A.B. Nov. 1708.

William Ward, A.B. 8 Oct. 1737.

Thomas Preston, A.M. 24 April, 1773

Charles-Augustus Thurlow, A.M. of Oxford, was inducted 5 Aug.'1827.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.

The following persons directed, by Will, their bodies to be buried in the parish church, or the church-yard, of Scalby :

1448 William Gower, of Cloughton (parish church.)

1599 John Conyers, of Cloughton, Gentleman, (parish church.)

1620 Stephen Ward, of Stainton-dale, Gentleman, (church-yard.)

1621 John Robinson, of Scawby, Yeoman, (chancel.)

1647 Christopher Keld, of Scarburgh, Gentleman, (church-yard, at the east end of the chancel.)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

North side of the chancel.

Siste gradum, Viator, et intueri ;
 Sacras, viri gravis pariter ac docti
 Johannis Knowsley junioris in Artibus Magistri
 Reliquias
 In Lætum et felicem Resurrectionis diem
 Sub hoc saxo admodum mæsto, more solenni
 Repositas:
 Qui dum in vivis fuit
 Tam veræ Religionis, et justitiæ Cultor Æmulus
 Quam Jurium, Coronæ, et Ecclesiæ vere Anglicanæ
 Propugnator Strenuus Exstitit;
 Nec Superstitiosis Romanorum erroribus imbutus,
 Nec Fanaticis Schismaticorum furoribus pollutus
 At mortuus,
 Vitam hanc caducam et ingloriâ coronâ cælesti mutavit
XXI. Decembris Die,
 Anno Salutis humanæ
 MDCC. MO.
 Ætatis Sux
XXXVIII. VO.
 Abi, ora, imitare.

Against the wall, south side of the chancel.

Sacred
 To the Memory
 of Mary, the wife
 of the
 Rev. Thomas Preston, M.A.
 and daughter of

**Kenrick Prescott, D. D.,
Who died July 16th,
MDCCLXXVI.
Aged
XXIX Years.**

On a tablet on the south side of the chancel.

In hopes
of a joyful resurrection,
here lieth the body of Jane,
the wife of Samuel Simpson,
of Scarborough, who departed
this life the 10th of May, 1783,
Aged 56 years.

Against the wall, south side of the chancel.

In Memory
of Capt. Thomas Salmon,
who died 10th January, 1794,
aged 49 years.

Also,
Ann, his wife,
who died 14th July, 1788,
aged 41 years.

Against the wall, south aisle.

Near
this place lie interred
the remains of Mr. Richard Fox,
who departed this life
April 27th, 1796, aged 63 years.

Also, of
Elizabeth, Widow of the above,
who died 12th June, 1819,
Aged 78 Years.

North side of the chancel.

Sacred
To the Memory of
John Bell, late of Scarborough, Esq.
who departed this life, October 19th MDCCLX.
aged XLVI Years.

Also of
Daniel Bell, Gent. of the same place,
who died Dec. 3rd, MDCCLXXXIII.
Aged LXXXVI years.

Elisabeth, Relict of John Bell, late of
Scarborough, Esq. erects this monument
in affection to a Son and a Brother.

South side of the chancel.

The
Last tribute
of an affectionate son
to the memory
of his invaluable Mother,
Jane, relict of the late
John Bell, Esq.,
of Scarborough.
Departed this life, June 25th, 1821,
aged 65 Years.

East end of the chancel.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN BELL, ESQ.
OF BELLE VUE, SCARBOROUGH,
WHO DIED ON THE 11TH OF AUGUST, 1825,
ÆTAT. 42 YEARS.

In the discharge of the several duties of
a man, a magistrate, and a Christian
he was conscientious, upright, and sincere:
he lived universally respected,
and died deservedly lamented.

Death! great proprietor of all! 'tis thine
To tread out empires, and to quench the stars.
The Sun himself by thy permission shines
And, one day, thou shalt pluck him from his sphere.
What though we wade in wealth or soar in fame,
Earth's highest station ends in—here he lies,
And dust to dust concludes his noblest song.

South side of the chancel.

In remembrance of Stephen,
son of Stephen and Ruth Wharton,
of Scarborough.

He died 2nd February, A. D. 1811,
aged 32 years.

North side of the chancel.

In Memory of
Stephen and Ruth Wharton, of Scarborough,
the former died 30th Dec. 1805, aged 72.
The latter 25th September, 1812, ætat. 63.

Likewise of Thomas, their son,
who died 2nd February, 1796, aged 18.

And
Stephen Wharton Armitage, their grandson,
who died 18th Nov. 1804.
aged 19 weeks.

On a tablet attached to the west wall.

In Memory of
Wm. Smithson,
of Scarborough,
who died 19th June, 1758,
aged 58 Years.

On a tablet, north aisle.

Sacred to the Memory
of Edward Donner, of Scarborough, who departed
this life July 20th, 1800, aged 82 Years.

Also, of James,
son of Edward and Harriet Donner,
grandson of the above, who died Sep. 18th, 1809,
aged seven months.

'Tis thus on earth the fairest visions fly,
And thus the primrose blossoms but to die.

On slabs in the floor of the chancel.

I.

William Frank, of Scarborough,
who died October
the 10th, 1768, aged 35 years.

II.

Mary Preston,
died July 16th, 1778.

III.

In Memory of
Mary Ann Donner, who
departed this life March
19th, 1791, aged 19 Years.

IV.

Richard Smith Robson, Esq.
and **Thomasin**
his relict. The former died
30th Sep., 1825, aged 71 Years;
the latter
24th Jan. 1826, aged 68 Years.

V.

Jane, the wife of Thomas Harrison,
departed this life, September 2nd, 1763,
aged 78 Years.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Harrison,
who departed this life Jan. 27th, 1776,
aged 74 Years.

VI.

Eleanor Hall,
widow of **Henry Hall, Esq.,**
late of Scarborough,
died May 1794, aged 63 Years.

VII.

In Memory of
 Robinson Farside,
 of Scarborough, Gent.,
 who died Feb. 8th, 1806,
 aged 93 Years.

VIII.

Here lieth interred the body of
 George Davison, who departed
 this life October 12th, 1765,
 in the thirtieth year of his age.

 CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Charitable Institutions of Scalby are four:—

I. An Hospital for the residence and maintenance of four poor widows or widowers of Scalby, Newby, or Throxenby.

The building devoted to this purpose is a thatched one, with stone mullioned windows, containing four apartments, and is situated at the eastern end of the village.

The fund for the support of the inmates themselves is derived from land, situated in the township of Scalby, bequeathed by Christopher Keld for the exclusive purpose to which it is at present applied by the sole Trustee and Patron, the Vicar of Scalby.

The following is a clause from the will of the Founder respecting its establishment:

ITEM. 'I give to four of the poorest Widows, or Widowers, that now are, or successively shall be, one after another, within the Towns of Scalby, Newby, and Throstanby, One House, newly builded, and joyned, to the West end of the house, of John Marshal, in Scalby, with a Garden-place, at the West end of the same house, containing in length, twenty feet; and in breadth, fourteen feet; And two Closes, the One, in the Occupation of Adam Farside, abutting upon his dwelling House, towards the North; The Ground of William Hird, towards the South; The King's street towards the East, and upon Scalby Hay, towards the West; The other, in the occupation of Robert Balk, abutting upon the ground of William Hird, towards the north, and the Ground of Thomas Readhead, towards the South; To be, and remain, to the same use for ever, The said four poor Widows, or Widowers, as they shall succeed one after another, to be chosen by my Sons, Thomas Keld, Edward Keld, and Christopher Keld, their heirs, and Children's Children; and after them, the said poor people to be chosen, nominated, and appointed, by the Vicars of Scalby successively, one after another for ever.'

II. Every Sunday in the year, after divine service, bread is distributed to the poor of Scalby and Throxenby.

This valuable benefaction originated in the bequest of John Knowsley, which was carried into effect by his wife, Sarah Knowsley, who purchased land in Falsgrave, called Byard Wath, and appro-

printed it to this use.

Trustees, the Vicar and Churchwardens of Scalby.

III. By the Will of Adam Fasside, d. 1790, a rent charge of 3*l.* per annum, is distributed to the poor of Scalby on three great Festivals of the church.

THE SCHOOL.

August 1st, 1828, the first stone of a school-room was laid by the Rev. C. A. Thurlow. The building is favourably situated, and from its vicinity to the church marks at once the chief purpose proposed by its foundation; for thus the establishment of a Sunday-school and its regular instruction is secured for ever. The benefit of it is, moreover, to be extended to every family which needs assistance in the daily education of its children.

THE PLAGUE.

The introduction of that Plague which broke out in England in 1625 is attributed to a sea-faring man, just returned from the East Indies; whose wife being landed at Cloughton, appeared on the following Sunday in the church of Scalby, habited in black silk. Whether the contagion was conveyed in this dress, then put on for the purpose of attending divine worship, or the disease, from which she had apparently recovered, yet lurked in her frame cannot be positively ascertained, but certain it is that it quickly spread its baneful

effects around, as many of the congregation were suddenly infected, became sick, and fell in their pews, which caused the officiating clergyman to desist from *preaching*, and put into *practice*, his labour of love. The pestilential contagion was soon disseminated over this and the neighbouring villages, and but few escaped its ravages: the family of a medical man then resident at Scalby, it is reported, preserved themselves, through the blessing of Providence, from its sickening consequence by eating, every morning, fasting, rue and figs.

It is curious to observe that a lady of Scalby, who was, at this calamitous period, near the time of her accouchement, and fearing she should take the disorder, caused a cow-house, situated in a pasture, near the village, to be fitted up as the chamber of her delivery, and on the emergency of the moment, it was hung round with the undressed, but no less serviceable, skins of sheep; and in this very humble abode, she was, through the care of Providence, sheltered from the effects of the Plague, and recovered her wonted health. In the course of a fortnight, however, that great national calamity had reached Scarborough, and was then raging to so great a degree, that carts were sent round, as in London, with the cry "bring out your dead!" and on this occasion the Corporation of Scarborough built a Pest-house, in a retired place in the *Holmes*, for the reception of such of the inhabitants as were infected. It is stated that the tanning and tallow-chandlery businesses warded off its pestiferous blasts, as persons engaged in those trades at Scarborough

escaped the contagion.

The following notice is taken of this Plague in "*The Beauties of England and Wales*"—Middlesex.

In June, 1625, Henrietta Maria, of France, the new Queen, arrived in London; but the preparations that had been making for her reception, were obliged to be laid aside through a dreadful *Plague* that had broken out in the Metropolis, and carried off, in the course of the twelvemonth, upwards of 35,000 persons.*

Our late lamented friend, Mr. Hinderwell, has subjoined to his notice of the Plague of 1665, in the History of Scarborough, the following appropriate observations:

The last century was marked by peculiar visitations of Providence to this Kingdom. A civil war of several years' duration, and not less than three Plagues; the last of which, in the year 1665, was

* "When the Plague was somewhat assuaged, and there died in London 2,500 in a week, it fell to Judge Whitelocke's turn to go to Westminster Hall, to adjourn Michaelmas Term from thence to Reading; and accordingly he went from his house in Buckinghamshire to Horton, near Colnbrooke, and the next morning early to High-Park Corner, where he and his retinue dined on the ground, with such meat and drink as they brought in the coach with them; and afterwards he drove fast through the streets, which were empty of people and overgrown with grass, to Westminster-Hall; where the Officers were ready, and the Judge and his company went strait to the King's-Bench, adjourned the Court, returned to his coach, and drove away presently out of town."—*Whit. Mem. of Eng. Aff.* p. 2. Edit. 1682.

dreadful. It was preceded by such a drought, ~~that~~ the meadows were parched, burnt up, and barren as the high-ways. The want of food for the cattle occasioned a grievous murrain among them, so that they died by hundreds and by thousands. A general contagion then affected the human species. It prevailed so much, that in the city and suburbs of London, eight or ten thousand died in a week. The shops and houses in London were constantly shut up, and many of them marked with a red cross, and the following inscription over the door: "*Lord, have mercy upon us!*"—Grass grew in the streets of the city; and every night, persons appointed to the sad office, went about with their carts, ringing a bell, and crying out,—"*Bring out your dead!*" The plague spread into the different towns and villages of the kingdom; and the calamity continued near nine months, till it had, in the city and suburbs of London only, swept away almost one hundred thousand of the inhabitants. This awful visitation was followed by the great fire of London, which reduced a considerable part of the city to ashes.*

In mentioning these calamities, it may be proper

* In the year 1666, the dreadful conflagration happened in London. It broke out the 2nd of September, and, within three or four days, consumed eighty-nine Churches, (among which was St. Paul's Cathedral;) the City-gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, thirteen thousand two hundred dwelling-houses, and four hundred streets. The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from the Tower, by the Thames' side, to the Temple Church, and from the north-east gate, along the city-wall, to Holborn-bridge.

to add, that, at the above period, a torrent of *profaneness* had overspread the land: The *Book of Sports*, by which the people were released from all restraints on the Lord's day, was ordered to be read in the churches: The Sabbath was openly violated, the Divine ordinances were neglected, scenes of unbounded licentiousness prevailed among all ranks of the people, and the accumulated sins brought down the judgments of God upon the nation!—An awful memorial to succeeding generations!

THE VICARAGE HOUSE

stands alone at the northern extremity of the village; and is thus so entirely separated from the church, in reference both to the style and situation of the building, as to destroy all apparent connection with that sacred edifice, to which, except in locality, it is inseparably united.†

From its position, however, which is elevated, it commands an extensive and very striking prospect, embracing features of much beauty and interest. On the west, the bold outline of hill, wooded to its base, and sweeping onward to the Forge-valley. On the east, a long streak of the waters of the ocean, from which the rock, crowned by the castle of Scarborough, rises a picturesque and solitary object.

† It was built with stone from the Cloughton Quarry, in 1781; and stands very near the site of the old parsonage, which is described as having been a very humble thatched building.

The house and grounds, till lately in a very desolate condition, have received, during the past summer and autumn, all the improvement of which they are capable, consistent with the character of the building itself, and the circumstances of its situation.

THE SCENERY OF THE VILLAGE DESCRIBED.

The situation of Scalby is more pleasant, and its general appearance more inviting, than many other villages of the county; it being agreeably dispersed; not having too much of the straight line, but presenting many rural deviations, both as regards the buildings themselves and their situation. Several genteel families have here fixed their residence, whose abodes, of varied character as to domestic architecture, diversify the scenery; most of them possessing the embellishment of a flower garden, and some being enlivened by evergreens, the growth of years, over their fronts.

Spaw.—On the approach to the eastern entrance of Scalby, is a fine spring of chalybeate water, which deposits its ochry and russet dye on the adjacent channel.

THE MISSES PARKIN'S VILLA.

At the eastern extremity of the village is an irregular building, presenting an angular projection at the east end, and gardens of the old style of decoration, with yew-trees, cut into fantastic shapes, and in general suited to the appearance of the house,

which is grotesque and singular. It was built in 1742, by Captain Ians, and is the summer residence of the Misses Parkin, of Scarborough.*

Here, in 1761, Ralph Betson, Esq., Town Clerk of Scarborough, who then inhabited this house, was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and suite to a *dejeûne*. His Royal Highness being next brother and heir presumptive to the reigning King, and at that period one of the visitants of Scarborough, the freedom of the Borough was presented to his Royal Highness in the following terms:

(COPY.)

SCARBOROUGH, AUGUST 15, 1761.

This Day, our Magistrates, the Right Worshipful the BAILIVES, the CORONERS, the CHAMBERLAINS, and the COMMON COUNCIL of this Corporation, waited upon His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, in their Formalities; to thank His Royal Highness, for the great Favor done them by His Presence with them, for so long a Time; and for His condescending to accept the FRANCHISES of their Borough; which they had the Honour to present to Him, (enclosed in a GOLDEN BOX, decorated with many ingenious Devices, and curious Emblems, engraved upon the Box; representing the Duke, at full Length leaning upon a CANNON; and a Portraiture of the CASTLE, and

* The erection of the simple entrances, so expensive is the circular style of building, cost £60.

the Fortifications; as also of the huge PROMONTORY, or ISTHMUS, on which it stands in the Form of a PENINSULA; with the wide OCEAN; which wants very little of being circumambient, and to surround the Town.)

The Town Clerk, who officiated in the Absence of their Recorder, read the Charter to his Royal Highness; which was in Substance as follows:

TO ALL AND SINGULAR PERSONS, TO WHOM OUR PRESENT LETTERS SHALL COME, the BAILIVES and BURGESSES of HIS MAJESTY'S loyal and ancient Borough of SCARBOROUGH, send GREETING:

KNOW YE! that WHEREAS the most illustrious and Royal Prince, EDWARD AUGUSTUS; Duke of YORK and ALBANY; and Earl of ULSTER, ETC. (the next Brother of our most Gracious Sovereign) hath done THIS PLACE the Honor to take up his Residence, and Abode, within the Precincts, and Purlieus, of our Corporation, for some Time past: and, during the whole Course and Time of his Continuance and Stay with us, hath shewn the most Gracious Demeanor, and the most Beneficent, and most Obliging, and most Princely Carriage, and Deportment, towards all of us, and to all Manner of People; and, particularly, IN PERMITTING us, at our most humble Entreaty, and Requisition, to confer and bestow upon Him, the said most Illustrious and Royal Prince, all the Immunities, and MUNICIPAL Rights, Franchises, and Privileges, of our CORPORATE BODY; and to invest Him the

said most Illustrious and Royal Prince therewith ; and thereby to REFLECT a new Lustre, and unusual Honor, UPON OURSELVES : We therefore the BAILIVES and BURGESSES of THIS BOROUGH, HAVE, with all due and thankful Acknowledgments, for so very favourable and distinguishing a Condescension, on the Part of this most Illustrious and Royal Prince, and in Demonstration of our just and highly merited Regards and Esteem for Him, unanimously resolved, concurred, voted, and agreed, and do, by these Presents, unanimously, and UNIVERSALLY, resolve, concur, vote, and agree to admit, and ENROLL, the said most Illustrious and Royal Prince, into the Community, Guild, Fraternity, Society, and Number of FELLOW BURGESSES ; and to bestow, and confer, upon the said most Illustrious and Royal Prince, and to invest Him with, all the FRANCHISES, and MUNICIPAL Rights, Immunities, and Privileges, which, in any wise, adhere, or appertain, or belong to our Corporate Body : whether such Rights, or Privileges, or Exemptions, or Immunities, have been conveyed, or derived down, to us by Grants, or Charters, from such of His ROYAL PROGENITORS who have been Kings of ENGLAND ; or have been granted, or confirmed to us by any Act, or Acts of Parliament ; or by whatsoever Title, we are or may be intitled to, or stand possessed of, the same.

And we further crave Leave to acknowledge, in VIRTUE OF THESE PRESENTS, that we do ourselves the greatest Honour imaginable, in performing this Act of Duty and Gratitude to so very Illustrious and respectable a Personage ; and in thus associa-

ting, and incorporating, this most Illustrious and Royal Prince into the Communication and full Enjoyment of all our CORPORATE Rights, and Privileges; of what Nature, Kind, or Denomination, soever.

And in TOKEN, and DUE TESTIMONY, of all and every the Premises, we have caused these our LETTERS to be made PATENT, and have sealed the same with our COMMON SEAL; bearing Date on the Eleventh Day of August, in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, GEORGE the THIRD; King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; Defender of the Faith, etc. One thousand, Seven hundred, and Sixty one.

And then made a Speech to his Royal Highness to the following Effect.

May it please Your Royal Highness!

WE the BAILIVES and BURGESSSES of HIS MAJESTY'S ancient and loyal Borough of SCARBOROUGH, crave Leave to return our best and most thankful Acknowledgments, to Your Royal Highness, for the very great and distinguishing Favor You have done us, in visiting THIS PLACE.

We hope, that Your Royal Highness's Stay with us, hath, by a Concurrence of many welcome and desirable Incidents, been as agreeable to Yourself, as it hath been in all Respects most honorable and advantageous for us.

Your Royal Highness's Residence and Abode; for so long a Time, within the PRECINCTS and PERLIEUS, of OUR CORPORATION, hath done us a

very singular Honor: NOT ONLY, as it hath given us an Opportunity to trace and discern the many Noble and Heroical Qualities, and the many great and amiable Virtues, which so early discover themselves, and so eminently adorn the Person of Your Royal Highness; and which Time and Experience are daily improving and refining more and more; no less to Your Royal Highness's Honor and Reputation, than to the great Comfort and Satisfaction of the WHOLE KINGDOM: But as it likewise furnishes us with an Opportunity to acknowledge the BOUNTY OF HEAVEN, in thus happily providing for a Succession of HEROES, in Your ROYAL, and most August and most Illustrious House.

We thank Your Royal Highness for the very great Condescension, and Indulgence, shewn us, in PERMITTING us to reflect a NEW LUSTRE, and UNUSUAL Honor, UPON OUR BODY, by giving us Leave to ENROLL Your ILLUSTRIOUS NAME in the Records of this Corporation; and by Your entering into the Community, Society, Fraternity, and Number of our FELLOW BURGESSES.

And we most joyfully embrace this Occasion to congratulate Your Royal Highness on the many signal Advantages which have been gained, by His Majesty's Arms, in the Prosecution of this most just and necessary War: As the TROPHIES that have been gathered, and the Victories that have been won, by GREAT BRITAIN, during the whole Course of it, are of such a Nature, both in Number and Value; and the many Difficulties which have occurred, and been surmounted, in the Execution of

those important OBJECTS, and ENTERPRISES, have been such as are no where to be paralleled in the BRITISH ANNALS:—No; not even, in the Reigns of the most renowned and fortunate and famous of all our KINGS: So that it may now be truly affirmed, of this WARLIKE KINGDOM, with relation to our numerous Conquests, and important Acquisitions, (both by SEA and LAND)

Imperium Oceano, Famam qui terminat Astris!

Sir, As to my own Part, I beg Leave to assure Your Royal Highness that I feel the most exquisite and sensible Joy, and Satisfaction, in having this Occasion put into my Hands, (in Consequence of MY OFFICE) to testify my most sincere and most faithful Duty, Affection, and Attachment to the KING; as also in paying my unfeigned and most affectionate Regards to so Illustrious and respectable a PERSONAGE, as Your Royal Highness.

After which, the Magistrates and Common Council had the Honour to kiss his Royal Highness's Hand, &c.*

A few paces from the Misses Parkin's house, on the same side of the street, is a neat building, within walls, divided into cottages, which has evidently degenerated from its original office, as it possesses door-cases of stone and mullioned windows. Indeed,

* Copied from a scarce tract, London: Printed by R. Pardon, in the Year 1761. Folio, filling two pages of a sheet of Writing Demy.

with a little renovation, it would prove a most delightful dwelling for any one charmed with the matchless loveliness which country scenes with retirement, afford.

Mrs. TAYLOR has a retired house in about the centre of the village, whose grass-plot is well embellished by noble evergreens. Its interior contains a very large painting of Paul Jones's Engagement,† with a view of Scarborough in the background.

The home-pastures are remarkably well-wooded, affording both shelter and embellishment to the village; and the climate of Scalby is very favourable, the air being singularly pure and salubrious; but the west-winds, sweeping from the moor, are most piercing and detrimental during their prevalence.

A branch of the Derwent, formed into a canal, passes the outskirts of Scalby, over which are formed two neat bridges

which, with modest pride,

Throw their broad shadows o'er the subject tide.

The "Report, published in 1800, by William Chapman, Esq., Engineer, on the means of draining the low grounds in the vales of the Derwent and Hertford" recommended the formation of this canal, in the following words:

"On quitting the mountains the Derwent passes through a narrow defile, immediately above which there is a broad gap in the ridge toward the sea; through which opening nothing prevents the river from flowing but an extended plain gently rising

† Respecting this engagement see "The History of Filey."

for upward of a mile, and then declining to the ocean. This flat ground is nearly half a mile in width between the hills, and in its summit only rises, according to the best information I could acquire, about eighteen inches above the highest floods in the river; which in this part do not exceed ten feet perpendicular height. The summit is a moory earth for about four feet in depth, and sand for some feet below it. The fall from thence to the road from Hackness to Scarborough, and onward to the Scalby road, appears to be moderate; and to within less than half a mile of the Whitby road seems not to be so steep as to make the water ungovernable that might be brought through this pass; thenceforward it becomes steeper, and the vale narrower, so that the rivulet running through it, has, by its meandering torn down the brows of the high ground into precipices, and has, in fact, been more destructive than a river, whose reflection, if even left to itself, would not be so frequent. The proposed course of the river would pass the mills above the Whitby road. Below is a mill in disuse, and one in good repair close to the sea, near to which the vale on both sides is bounded by rocks."

Scalby is, what Leland would call, "a praty thoroughfare" for Hackness. At the west end of the village, a road turns off which ultimately

"Descends into the opening glade"

of Hackness, so celebrated in this neighbourhood. It may be considered a *new* road, having been formed only about twenty years, by the late Sir Richard

Vanden Bempdè Johnstone, Bart., the proprietor of Hackness, at about £600 expense.

The Lordship was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1771.

PLANTS

which have been observed in the neighbourhood of Scalby, from the Catalogue of Mr. Travis, Surgeon, Scarborough.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Common Butterwort. Bogs below Seamer-Moor. May.

Eriophorum vaginatum. Single-headed Cotton-grass. High Moors. May—June.

Cornus suecica. Dwarf Honey-suckle. Hole of Horcum, on the Moors. June—July.

Campanula latifolia. Broad-leaved Bell-flower. Lanes near Hackness. July—August.

Viola odorata. Var. White Violet. Hills near Peasholm. March—April.

Narcissus pseudo-narcissus. Common Daffodil. Rain-cliff, Cloughton Newlands. March—April.

Narthecium Ossifragum. Lancashire Asphodel. Bogs on the Moors. July—August.

Trientalis europæa. Chickweed Wintergreen. East side of Seamer-Moor. May—June.

Daphne laureola. Spurge Laurel. Near Peasholm. March—April.

Pyrola rotundifolia. Round-leaved Wintergreen. North side of Seamer-Moor. July.

Pyrola minor. Lesser Wintergreen. East side of Seamer-Moor. July.

- Chrysosplenium oppositifolium.*** Opposite leaved
Sengreen. Raincliff-Wood. April—May.
- Saxifraga granulata.*** White Saxifrage. Valley
beyond Chapman's pasture. May.
- Arenaria peploides.*** Sea Chickweed. North-
sand, near Scalby Beck. June—July.
- Prunus padus.*** Bird Cherry. Banks of the Der-
went, near Hackness. May.
- Rosa Spinosissima.*** Burnet-Rose. Near the
bottom of Raw-brow. June.
- Bunias cakile.*** Sea Rocket. North-sand, near
Scalby Beck. July—August.
- Cardamine amara.*** Bitter Cuckoo-flower. Near
Ayton Forge. May.
- Geranium columbinum.*** Long-stalked Cranesbill.
Near Ayton-Forge. July—August.
- Polygala vulgaris.*** Milkwort. Seamer-Moor.
June—July.
- Lathyrus sylvestris.*** Narrow-leaved Pea-Ever-
lasting. Wood beyond Chapman's Pasture.
August.
- Vicia sylvatica.*** Wood Vetch. Wood beyond
Chapman's Pasture; near Ayton-Forge; &c.
July—August.
- Astragalus hypoglottis.*** Purple Liquorice-Vetch.
York Road, three miles and a half from Scar-
borough. June—July.
- Hypericum pulchrum.*** Upright St. John's Wort.
Hay-Brow. June.
- Cnicus eriophorus.*** Woolly-headed Thistle. Hack-
ness Road, near Suffield. August—September.
- Gnaphalium dioicum.*** Cat's Foot Cudweed. Sea-
mer-Moor, June.

- Solidago virgaurea.* Golden Rod. Seamer-Moor. August.
- Orchis bifolia.* Butterfly Orchis. Moors. May—July.
- Ophrys Nidus avis.* Bird's-nest Ophrys. Hackness Woods. April—May.
- Ophrys ovata.* Common Tway-blade. Wood near the Forge. May—June.
- Ophrys cordata.* Least Tway-blade. Seamer-Moor. June—July.
- Bryonia Dioica.* Bryony. Raincliff-wood. June.
- Empetrum nigrum.* Black Crowberry. Seamer-Moor. April—May.
- Myrica gale.* Sweet Gale. Moors. May—June.
- Equisetum hyemale.* Shave-grass. Near Ayton-Forge. August—September.
- Osmunda regalis.* Flowering Fern. Near Ayton-Forge. August—September.
- Lycopodium clavatum.* Club-Moss. Seamer-Moor. August.
- Lichen Islandicus.* Iceland Liverwort. Seamer-Moor. October.

POPULATION.—The Population of Scalby, according to the last Census, taken in the year 1821, was 446.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Most of the ancient customs described in my History of Filey are also retained here; those belonging to Christmas are the most prominent:

"The village now, from noise remote,
 Breathes but the harmonizing note
 Of gladness, which with pride we see
 Reflected from each rustic face,
 That mirror of simplicity
 Whence joy shines with peculiar grace;
 While deck'd each window is with green,
 Enlivening the winter scene.
 As neighbours, friendly neighbours meet,
 Their complimenting wishes greet;
 "A merry Christmas," "Happy year,"
 Impartially accosts the ear.
 Youth, age, and ranks alike bestow
 Boon pleasure's realized glow."[†]

In addition to the Christmas manners detailed in the History just alluded to, may be mentioned that here the Village Choristers assemble on Christmas eve, and remain out the whole night, singing at the principal houses.

Old Midsummer-day is, at Scalby, a kind of gala time, when "The Sports," as they are termed, take place, consisting of the most rustic description of amusements, such as Donkey-racing, &c. and when Booths are erected for the accommodation of the several visitors, and the village presents a motley fair-like appearance.

The celebration of '*The Sports*' of the different villages in the county of York has probably arisen from the dedication of the church, and these sports are most likely a corruption of "*The Wake*" of the midland counties. We say corruption, for there, the

[†] Moxon's '*Christmas*.'

design of its original institution is not forgotten ; as, on the Sunday throngs of visitants from the neighbouring villages repair to attend the afternoon service of the church, when sermons, tending to correct immorality and disorder are delivered.

Having, under the list of Incumbents, given most of our biographical notices relative to Scalby, it now only remains that we extend our account of Mr. Mompesson,* which we do in the animated words of Miss Seward, who observes, “his memory ought never to die; it should be immortal as the spirit which made it worthy to live.”

“The village of Eyam† was one of the last places, (if not the very last place,) in England, visited by the plague in 1666; the year after that, in which, in the city of London, Death, on his pale horse, trampled on three thousand victims, in one ghastly night. Mr. Mompesson was then rector of Eyam, and in the vigour of his youth. He had married a beautiful young lady, by whom he had a boy and a girl, of three and four years old. The plague was brought to Eyam in patterns of cloth sent from London to a tailor in that village. It raged with great violence, and swept away four fifths of the inhabitants.

On the commencement of the contagion, Mrs. Mompesson threw herself, with her babes, at the feet of her husband, to supplicate his flight from

* *Vide* p. 18.

† Derbyshire.

that devoted place; but not even the tears and entreaties of a beloved wife could induce him to desert his flock in those hours of danger and dismay. Equally fruitless were his persuasions that she would retire with her infants. The result of this pathetic contest was a resolve to remove their children, and abide together the fury of the pestilence.

Mr. Mompesson, constantly visited the sick, and praying by them,

“Drew, like Marseilles’ good bishop, purer breath,
When nature sicken’d, and each gale was death.”

From a rational belief, that assembling in the church for public worship, during the summer heats, would spread and increase the infection, he agreed with his afflicted parishioners that he would read prayers to them three times in the week, and deliver his two sermons on the sabbath, from one of the perforated arches in the rocks of a verdant dingle. By his directions they ranged themselves on the grassy declivity near the bottom, a yard distant from each other; the dell being so narrow, a speaker from that rock might be distinctly heard. Do you not see this dauntless minister of God, stretching forth his hands from the rock, and preaching to his alarmed and distressed flock in that wilderness? How solemn, how pathetic, must have been his exhortations, in those terrific hours!

The church-yard soon ceased to afford room for the dead; they were afterward buried in a heathy hill above the village. Curious travellers take pleasure in visiting these tumuli, and in examining their yet distinct remains; also in descending from the

cliffs, which brow the summit of the dingle, into the excavated rock from which Mr. Mompesson performed divine service, during that awful visitation. The consecrated rock is called Cucklet Church, by the villagers to this day.

Mr. Mompesson remained in health during the whole time of the contagion; but Providence saw fit to put his fortitude to a severer trial, than if he had seen the plague-spot indurated upon his own body. Amongst other precautions against the disease, Mrs. Mompesson had prevailed upon her husband to suffer an incision to be made in his leg, and kept open. One day she observed appearances in the wound which induced her belief that the contagion had found a vent that way, and that, consequently, the danger was over as to him; the digestion of the sore being a certain sign of recovery. Instead of being shocked that the pestilence had entered her house, and that her weakness, for she was not in health, must next endure its fury, she expressed the most rapturous gratitude to Heaven for the apprehended deliverance of him, whom more than life she loved. His letters, though he seems to think her conviction groundless concerning his having taken the disease, make grateful mention of that disinterested joy.

Mrs. Mompesson, however, soon after sickened of the plague, and expired in her husband's arms, in the twenty seventh year of her age. Her monument is now in Eyam church-yard, protected by iron rails, and with the inscription distinct. Her great grand-daughter's pious visit to the tomb of her

excellent ancestress, when I was at Eyam with my father, in my sixteenth year, proved the commencement of the friendship which subsists between that very accomplished lady and myself.

Upon the first appearance of the pestilence at Eyam, Mr. Mompesson informed the earl of Devonshire, then residing at Chatsworth, that he believed he could prevail upon his parishioners to confine themselves within the limits of the village, provided his lordship would exert himself to induce the country round to supply them with necessaries, leaving such provisions as might be requested, in appointed places, and at appointed hours, upon the neighbouring hills.

The proposal was punctually complied with; and it is most remarkable, that when the pestilence became beyond conception terrible, not a single inhabitant attempted to pass the deathful bounds of the village, though a regiment of soldiers could not, in that rocky and open country, have detained them against their will; much less could any watch, which might have been set by the neighbourhood, have effected that infinitely important purpose.

By the influence of this exemplary man, the result of his pious and affectionate virtue, the rest of the county of Derby escaped the plague; not one of the neighbouring towns, hamlets, nor even a single house, being infected beyond the limits of Eyam village, though the distemper remained there more than seven months.

Mr. Mompesson died in the year 1708."



SCALBY MILLS.

The most celebrated of these is the one which is romantically situated in a delightful recess on the North-shore of Scarborough, about the distance of one mile and a half from the Castle, the ride conducting to which may be pleasantly taken along the Sands. A branch of the river Derwent, which passes through Ayton, Hackness, and Scalby, rolls with pleasing murmurs near the building, proving ornamental as well as useful. It is enclosed with hills of verdure, and of varied form; an elevated point of rock near the shore gives an effective finish to the scene. In the garden of this retreat, appear several very neat edifices, erected for the purpose of displaying the tea-equipage during the summer months, round which grow pendent laburnums and honey-suckles, this spot being much frequented in the Scarborough season by parties formed for the purpose of taking tea, amid the charms of rural scenery. From the seats here a most delightful scene presents itself of the majestic ruins of Scar-

borough Castle, with the grand expanse of ocean.

From a rustic seat at the top of one of the eminences which serve to encircle this rural and romantic scene, we gain a bird's-eye view of the mill, and its small plot of garden ground. On turning to inspect the view to the south a valley intervenes, and beyond its encompassing hills "ocean, wonderful!" appears, bounded, at one point, by the Castle and its cliffs: thence the eye is conducted over the town to Weaponness Hill, or Oliver's Mount, forming together a very imposing prospect.

The other, called the High Mill, is on the Whitby road.

The vestiges of one of the small encampments made during the siege of Scarborough Castle in 1644, may yet be seen upon the hill above Peasholm-vale, near to the upper Scalby Mill. It is a regular pentagon, every angle and part of which is grown over with a verdant turf, as though lately made. It may probably have been an out-post to guard the road and North-sand-beach, and prevent any communication from that quarter.*

Scalby-sands is one of the situations pointed out by the Rev. F. Kendall, in his "Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals of Scarborough," for *Jasper Agates*; and near Peasholm-beck *Magnetic Iron*

* The markets are said to have been prohibited in the town, during the siege; but the inhabitants had permission, under particular restraints, to attend one which was kept at Peasholm.

Sand is found in the greatest plenty.* This stream of water cuts in two a stratum of red clay, which contains the sand in thin veins; in its course it carries the sand down wit it, and deposits it on the beach, whence it is drifted by the wind on both sides the channel. Colour, in the gross, greyish black, from the mixture of adventitious particles, chiefly siliceous, when pure or extracted from these particles, it is of a deep iron black, and has much the appearance of fine gun-powder. Occurs in small roundish or angular grains, never chrystallized. Lustre of that obtained from the stratum, dull, of that from the beach, shining and metallic. Heavy. Strongly metallic; easily collected by passing a magnet gently over the surface of the sand, or slightly plunging it in; the particles clinging to it after the manner of steel-filings.

Recently a remarkably fine specimen of a fossil tooth of an Asiatic Elephant was found on these sands, near Scalby Mill.

* Vide Kendall's Catalogue, p. 90, and Sowerby's Brit. Min. vol. 2, tab. 197.

NEWBY

is a hamlet contiguous to, and in the parish of, Scalby, in the wapentake of Pickering-Lythe.

Upon the site of the house of Mr. Ashton of this place, formerly stood Newby Hall, built by Christopher Keld, Esq., in 1660; his initials, with the date of the year, are yet preserved on the original stone, inserted in the wall of the farm-house of Mr. Ashton; where, upon a separate block, are cut the arms of the Keld family. The house appears from the description to have been erected in the true hall-like style of the period, possessing stone-mullioned windows, and in front a porch, over which were the ornamental balls, or heads, so commonly used in buildings at that time. The boundary stone of the court-yard, on which stood the ornamental pedestal from which the railing verged, is yet visible, and the pedestal itself with the heads are now kept in Mr. Ashton's farm-yard, whose present house has been built about thirty years.

In some ancient records, it is stated, that, during the time of the great Plague of 1625, before alluded to, a considerable landed proprietor of the neighbourhood, Sir Thomas P. Hoby, of Hackness, ordered a waggon of corn to be thrown down near Newby, and left for any of those destitute persons

who chose to partake;—in such a deplorable state was the district at that period: and in like manner the town of Scarborough was supplied during a suspension of the market.

Population of Newby 40.

A road opposite Newby, to the south, leads to Raincliff, in every respect the most extensive wood in the neighbourhood of Scarborough. Through it, in the warmer seasons of the year, may be taken one of the most delightful rides that this country affords. The wood is entered by a gate on the right hand of the lane, which may be followed along the bottom of the hill, and will conduct strangers either to Hackness by way of Everley, or through the Forge-valley to Ayton, and thus returning to Scarborough by the York road. The variety of ground passed through in making this agreeable tour, is abundant in diversified sylvan scenery. The succession of very dissimilar, but well contrasted scenes, almost every one beautiful in its kind, may, combining the effect of the whole, scarcely be rivalled within so small a compass. The river Derwent overhung with branching shrubs, and spiry alders, sweeps its winding course, rippling along at the foot of lofty eminences, thickly planted with trees. This river afterward spreads a broader stream, meandering through more open ground, toward the picturesque village of Ayton, adorned by a handsome modern bridge, near to which are the remains of an ancient man-

sion,† all happily so situated, as if designed in succession to surprise and gratify the eye of the visitant.

On the summit of the hill on the road from Hackness to Scalby a beautiful view of the ocean and Scarborough Castle, appears. The subjacent country, with the picturesque village of Scalby, form a delightful landscape.

† This mansion was once the fortified residence of the family of the *Eures*, or *Evres*, who possessed large demesnes in these parts, and in the neighbourhood of Malton.

Vide Hinderswell.

BURNISTON,

in Domesday-book *Brinnistun*, and in other ancient records *Briningeston*, anciently an appendage, as before stated, to the manor of Falsgrave, is now attached to the township of Scalby, but it is traditionally reported to have been formerly a parish of itself, and to have possessed its regular church: in fact, the arrangements respecting the parochial affairs of this place, with Scalby, are rather corroborative that Burniston has had, at some period, the privileges specified. The site of the church is stated to have been in the garth below the garden belonging to the Ship Inn.

It appears that King William Rufus gave lands at this place to the monastery at Hackness, which are now in the possession of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart.

The same monarch granted two carucates of land in Burniston to Whitby Abbey.

The estate is now parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

William Hodgson, by deed, settled a rent-charge

to be distributed in bread to the poor of Burniston at Easter.

It would appear that John and Adam de Burneston were persons of considerable consequence, connected with this village.

In the Hackness register is recorded in these terms, the burial of

“1644 Henry Russell who was slaine in the Centry house at Burniston by Scarbr: forces* was buried.....28 Decembr.”

It is traditionally reported that there was a fair regularly held here on the 18th of August.

The Sports, as they are termed, take place on Whit Tuesday.

POPULATION of Burniston, 345.

* Sir Hugh Cholmley gallantly defended Scarborough castle against the forces of the Parliament for twelve months, but at length surrendered on honourable terms in 1644.

CLOUGHTON,

in Domesday-book *Cloctune*,* five miles distant from Scarborough, on the Whitby road, is in the parish of Scalby, and wapentake of Pickering-Lythe. The lands of this place, as well as Scalby and Burniston, anciently belonged to the manor of Falsgrave.

Bridlington Priory had the following possessions here:

Richard de Wroxtun gave 1 oxgang of land in Clocton, with a close called West croft, and the meadow on the east side of the mill-bridge.

Robert, son of Robert Ingleberd, of Beverley, gave all his lands here, called Brackenthwaite and Storkes, of the fee of St. John of Beverley, with a toft.

* *Qu.* from *Clochtheach*; or, *House of the Bell*? Those remarkable round towers, that are so frequent in Ireland; and which are said to have been built by the Danes, being thus named. This should be kept in consideration with the following tradition relative to Ringing-keld,† near Cloughton; where, it is said, a *Bell* was rung on the hill above the spring, after sunset, to guide benighted travellers, who happened to be crossing the moors, to the public roads and places of safety, *Bell-hill*, in Stainton-dale retains that appellation from a similar custom having been practised at that place.

† Keld, spring.

Galfrid de Stainton, and others, bestowed 5 oxgangs, 20 selions, and sundry smaller donations of land, with 2 tofts, 6 crofts, and 1 capital messuage.*

The following copy of an ancient Deed of Sale, from William, Son of John de Cloughton, to William, Son of William Blundus, will be considered interesting, at least so far as being illustrative of ancient customs:

“May the present and future know that I, William, son of John of Cloughton, have granted, conceded, and, by this my present, have confirmed to William, son of William Blundus de Everley, and his heirs, or assigns, by simple service, one Toft, with all the appurtenances, in the Vill of Everley; to wit—that Toft which lies between the land which was formerly Edward’s, and the land of Alice, Daughter of * * * and two acres of land in the Plains of Everley; to wit—one acre of land which lies between the land which was formerly Richard’s, son of Christian, and the land which was formerly William Waller’s, and half an acre of land in Coleni anpolura, between the land of Edward, son of Richard, and the waters of the Derwent; and half an acre of land in the Common field, between the land which was formerly John Blundus’s, and the land of Nicholas—To have and to hold to the said William, and his heirs or assigns, of me and my heirs for ever, freely and quietly, wholly and fully, honourably and beneficially, peace-

* Burton’s Monasticon.

ably with all liberties and privileges appertaining to the said lands, within the Vill of Everley, and without he and his heirs or assigns paying, therefore, yearly to me, my heirs, or assigns, one race of ginger, at the birth-day of our Lord, and by paying annually to the Lord of Everley, who shall for the time being in my name * two shillings and eight pence;— to wit sixteen pence at Whitsuntide, and sixteen pence at the feast of St. Martin, in Winter, for all services, customs, exactions, dues, and singular demands. And I, William of Cloughton, and my heirs, will warrant, acquit, and defend for ever the said Toft, and the said two acres of land, with all the appurtenances to the said William, son of William, and his heirs, or assigns, against all men and

In testimony whereof I have set my seal to this ~~that upon the very site of that church might have~~ present with these Witnesses——William Lord of Ukelbardby. Geofry, his Chaplain of Lord Thomas of Hackness. William son of John Blundus. Thomas his brother. John Blundus. Richard his Brother. Robert de Dales. Robert, son of Daniel Henry Marescallus. John Freeman. Henry Blundus of Hackness and others.

The subjoined translated fragment of a letter written in the Norman-French, by John of Cloughton to his Father, throws a pleasing light on the manners of the time:

“Gracious and honoured father, I recommend myself to you, and above all things, desiring and kindly and humbly hoping, that you, entirely of your

gracious disposition, nature and goodness towards
 us at all times have * * * and still
 * * * if God permit; and moreover to
 perform duties. That you may be in good health of
 body * * * And gracious Sire and father:
 all things from my * departure are incon-
 venient to me and there has been taken an account
 between you and my Uncle of my expences in
 London, I must request you to give him six marks
 for my support in London: above the six marks I
 shall have forty shillings and six pence remaining
 for my expences. And from the term of St. Michael
 the Angel to the deliverance of St. Peter, for which
 * * * father I request you if you
 please to send me forty shillings which I afterwards

* * * * *
 Written at Westminster the Sabbath next before
 the feast of the Purification of our Lady

BY JOHN OF CLOUGHTON, YOUR SON.

CHAPEL OF EASE.

There is a small Chapel of Ease here of a very
 rural construction, the original character of which
 it would be difficult to define, the building having
 undergone so many alterations. It is a very small
 edifice, whose interior is of one pace, having a win-
 dow at the east end, which has displayed, at some
 period, no mean show of tracery. The gallery was
 erected in 1786; at which time, in removing the old
 oak rafters from their supports, at the north west
 corner of the Chapel, a circular ivory box, about

two and a half inches in diameter, was found, but we cannot learn what were its contents.

The Rev. C. A. Thurlow performs divine service here, at those times when he does not officiate at Scalby.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.

There is only a single monument in this Chapel, which is thus inscribed:

Near this place the bodys of
Mr. William Bower of Clowton, and
Priscilla his wife lye interr'd, they
lived together (in wedlock) lovingly and
comfortably, seventy and three years,
they hospitably entertained friends and
strangers at their house, did much good
whilst living, and died (much lamented by
the neighbourhood) in a good old age
vizt.

Hee dyed in Augt. 1698 in y^e 96 year of his age.
and

Shee in Octr. 1699 in y^e 91st year of her age.

They live well, who love well,
and
they dye well, who live well.

Robertus Squire de Ciuitate Eborum Armigeri
Qui Priscillam Bower nepotem ex filio
dictorum Defunctorum in uxorem duxit hoc
Memoriæ Sacrum poni Curavit Anno Dom.
1704.

Cross.—There formerly stood a Cross on the elevated ground a little to the north of the church ; the remains of which were removed about fifteen years since. It consisted of a base-stone, in which was inserted a smaller, forming the step ; and within five or six feet of the top, the shaft was divided by a large ball, into which the upper and lower portions of the pillar were fixed.

Near the west end of the Chapel formerly stood a large Hall, built in the form of a cross, a small portion of which, now remaining, is converted into tenements.

The house† now occupied by Mr. William Peas-ter, situated in about the centre of the village, presenting a large porch, was, about the year 1702, the residence of Robert Squire, Esq., M.P. for Scarborough, whose name is mentioned on the monument in the chapel at Cloughton.

POPULATION of Cloughton, 366.

Cloughton Sports take place on the Saturday evening after the 15th of July.

QUARRY.

In this parish is a celebrated Quarry of free-stone, whence Scarborough Castle is said to have been built. Its situation and rugged appearance

† Mr. H. Cave, of York, has published a view of this house.

render it a very picturesque object.

Vegetable Fossil Remains are sometimes discovered here.¹

Specimens of the *Pinna lanceolata*, M. C. occur at Cloughton.²

PETRIFYING SPRINGS.

At Cloughton - wyke is a petrifying spring, whence remarkably fine specimens of incrustated moss, twigs, &c. may be obtained. The cliffs here are very high, rocky and craggy; the springs issuing from the top, deposit various vegetable matters upon the projecting shelves, which are there incrustated, forming huge masses, and falling at length below by their own weight.

About three hundred yards to the north of this spring at the Wyke, is another, possessing the same qualities, near the defile, called Salt-pan, on the estate of John Woodall, Esq.

STRATA AT CLOUGHTON WYKE.

The following is a list of the whole strata at Cloughton-wyke, as given in Young and Bird's "*Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast*:"

1. Thick beds of sandstone, forming the upper part of the cliff at the south-east cheek of the bay, or wyke.
2. A considerable bed of shale, which, with the

¹ Vide Scarbro' Cat. p. 273.

² Ditto p. 120.

sandstone, runs out toward the inner part of the wyke.

3. Rough coarse sandstone, partly calcareous.
 4. Calcareous sandstone, or arenaceous limestone, hardened with iron, and containing shells.
 5. Grey limestone, of a dusky colour.
 6. Blue limestone, forming a bed of considerable thickness.
 7. Thin seams of shale, partly bituminous, alternating with thin beds of sandstone.
 8. A massive bed of sandstone, 8 or 10 feet thick.
 9. A bed of shale.
 10. Schistose sandstone, splitting into thick slates, or flags.
 11. Bituminous shale, of a fine texture, with a mixture of coal.
 12. Whitish sandstone; the lowest bed at the wyke.
- This series is not seen complete in any one spot, for as the higher beds in the list are found only on the south side of the wyke, so the lower beds do not appear till we reach the north side, the rise of the strata being in that direction.

A bed corresponding with No. 7 is usually found under the blue limestone wherever it occurs. It varies greatly in its composition; sometimes, as here, presenting a mixture of shale and sandstone, in alternate seams; sometimes, as in Scugdale, consisting of sandy shale; and sometimes composed entirely of schistose sandstone, of which we have an instance in the ravines below Sneaton. Under all these variations, the bed retains more or less of its bituminous quality.

No. 10 affords very good flags, for which purpose it has been sometimes quarried. Some of the other sandstone beds at this wyke, and to the north of it, are also quarried, for architectural uses.

In No. 11 we have the first decided appearance of coal. A little to the north of the wyke, beyond the place where the higher strata are interrupted, a seam of coal is found, which has sometimes been wrought. Like the other coal seams along the shore, it is so thin, that, unless where it is of very easy access, it will scarcely repay the expense of working. This bed and the strata above it, rise rather rapidly in the Cloughton cliffs; while fresh beds of sandstone and shale appear beneath.

Here, however, the lower beds are soon entirely concealed, by a remarkable slip of the upper strata; extending longitudinally along the shore, like the slip between Cayton mill and Scarborough; and producing, like that, a higher and a lower cliff, with an extensive platform between them. In the higher cliff we see the strata in their regular order, as at the wyke: but in the lower cliff, which is washed by the sea, they are, as might be expected, broken and irregular. The intermediate platform, which no doubt was once on a level with the surface at the top of the upper cliff, is of considerable extent; being in some places nearly a furlong in breadth, and reaching in length above half a mile, the slip terminating at Haiburn wyke, the next remarkable creek on this shore. The falling of this slip comes within the reach of tradition. It is said to have taken place at the distance of about four generations,

or within the last 200 years.

North-west from Haiburn wyke, the strata are again interrupted, by the deep valley, or ravine, through which Haiburn beck flows into the sea. That this interruption has not been produced by the stream wearing its channel, nor by the mere washing away of the strata, may be inferred from the singular appearance of some large beds of sandstone at the mouth of the beck, on the north side. These beds are curiously bent, in the form of a segment of a circle, with the hollow part uppermost; indicating, that the interruption at this wyke has been connected with a depression, break, or curvature, of the strata.

Beyond this interruption, we again meet with steep and lofty cliffs, in which the strata are continued in regular order. And here we may remark, that as the strata, after their rapid rise from Cloughton wyke, become nearly horizontal in the high cliffs to the south of Haiburn wyke, so they preserve a similar direction in the Stainton Dale cliffs, their rise being for the most part very gradual."

FOSSIL PLANTS.—The discovery of a deposit of Fossil Plants has been recently made here, displaying many distinct arundinaceous species.

TUMULUS.

A tumulus in Ellis-close farm, in the township of Cloughton, on being recently opened; disclosed, at about four feet from the surface, a bed of ashes and bones, eight or ten inches in depth; but no farther discovery was effected.

ANCIENT
BRITISH VILLAGE,
NEAR
CLOUGHTON.

Mr. Knox's Map of the Environs of Scarborough, by pointing out some considerable foundations near Cloughton, excited much interest, which occasioned an examination of the spot to be entered into in the autumn of 1828, and the following interesting letter, developing the plan, and containing the result of the discoveries made, was addressed to John Tindall, Esq., Banker, Scarborough.

LETTER, &c.

Scarborough, Sep. 1828.

SIR,

The very great interest which you expressed; respecting the existing remains of the inhabitants of "by-gone days" in this county; but, in particular, those in the immediate neighbourhood of Scarborough, is the only apology I have to offer, for the following observations, hastily thrown together, relative to those ancient and singular remains in the vicinity of Cloughton.

I seized the first opportunity that my engagements presented, to visit that place; I regret my time was so limited, that consequently my examination was hurried; nor could I, for the same reason, employ that useful assistant in all "antiquarian explorings"—the spade; without the aid of which, much that is almost

invaluable, in the estimation of the antiquary, must "remain hid from mortals' eyes."

The curiosity that had been created by your previous description, instead of subsiding, has been excited, to know something more of this extraordinary place; and let me not be suspected of presuming too much, if I express a hope that you will, ere long, investigate it more attentively. I am not aware that it has received any notice hitherto, from those who have written on the history or antiquities of this district. It has been overlooked or unknown.

From the reasons already given, I scarcely dare advance any opinion of my own; I shall, as much as I possibly can, confine myself to detail; and my object will be fully answered, if I can draw the attention of others, who are more competent to the task of preserving remains of evidently high antiquity, from the oblivion to which they seem to have been doomed: indeed, if the system that has been in operation for several years past be persevered in, nothing will be left but the name. For twenty-five years, to the knowledge of one individual, has the work of destruction been carrying on, by some modern Goths, with a determination to annihilate every vestige! The first object that I shall notice, as being very singular, if not

unique, is called by the country people *Hul-
leys*, or *Hall-lays*, and, as there are, generally,
legendary stories in circulation as to the origin
or uses of most of the ancient remains, many
opinions have been started respecting Hulleys;
the prevailing one, however, is, that an "old
hall formerly stood there," but on a momentary
examination a very different feeling is produced,
and little doubt is left on the mind that it has
been a settlement, or town, of the ancient Bri-
tons; connected, as it certainly is, by track-
ways, or roads, to other remains of acknowledged
high antiquity, at no great distance, on the moors,
Hulleys, to judge from its present appearance,
has been of tolerable strength, and its natural
position well chosen for defence; being protec-
ted on two sides by narrow, but rather steep,
vales. It is also sheltered on the north; the
ground gradually ascending for about half a
mile, when it is terminated by another small
vale, intersecting the ground at right angles;
the whole space, therefore, on which are the
ruins, assumes the form of a parallelogram;
which, on three of its sides, could be easily de-
fended. Let me observe, however, that the
remains of the town are not spread over the
whole of this surface; but they occupy several
acres, and consist of squares, oblong-squares,

and semi-circles, of various dimensions; the foundations of which, are of stone; some very large, and all apparently unhewn; and in no part that I could observe, was there the least appearance that lime or cement had been used. The barriers had been constructed with stones only, piled one upon another. Some of the divisions have a corner, or portion, again enclosed by a wall of less substance than that which surrounds the area, from which it is taken; and bears about the same proportion to the square, or semi-circle, as that part, which was appropriated to the chief officer, observable in many Roman camps. The interior of some of those smaller divisions, if I recollect right, had the appearance of having been hollowed out, forming a shallow pit: these are situated in, or near, the centre of the enclosure of the ruins, and were, perhaps, the residence of the principal persons, occupying that spot as the most secure. In one or two of the divisions, there are large flat stones, lying together, apparently thrown down from an upright position, and almost buried in the deep vegetable soil, and those divisions that have escaped the plough, exhibit all that fertility and freshness of vegetation, which is generally observed within the walls of ancient camps and settlements. Indeed, so

abundant is the vegetable matter within some of these divisions, that I had great difficulty in tracing the foundations; they being so overgrown and matted together.

This village has been surrounded by a strong wall, or rampart of stone; and there extended towards the north, for some distance from the village, two parallel vallums, leaving sufficient space between, for a road, forming a fosse or covered-way: and it is no uncommon thing to find, in those counties where the early British works are the least disturbed, fosse-roads, or covered-ways, communicating with other remains, at a distance of two or three miles. Indeed, an instance in point may be mentioned as occurring in the neighbourhood; I have traced a track-way, on the edge of the wold hills in the east riding, commanding a fine view of the vale of the Derwent, and all those remarkable houses and entrenchments on the verge of the moors in the N. E., commencing at Winterringham, and may be seen for eight or nine miles, except in a few places where it has been broken up by recent enclosures; and I have no doubt, but it reached the coast by Hunmanby toward Filey-bay. I hesitate not to say, therefore, that the covered-way connected with Hulleys, communicated with the moors, where

there are several tumuli, and other remains, which I shall notice by-and-by. On the east of this covered-way, and not far from the village, *there were* tumuli; but the hand of man has destroyed what time could not, and those interesting memorials of antiquity have been carted away to mend a paltry parish-road. The track-way has also disappeared, under the improvement of modern cultivators; not a trace of it is left beyond the boundary-wall of the village; a part of it may still, however, be recognised as dividing the village from north to south into nearly equal parts, and which appears to have been the great thoroughfare to, and from, the interior of the settlement. Hulley is about six miles from Scarborough; on the right of the Whitby road; from which it is separated by a plantation, and a small vale, called Morfar Dale. This vale rendered the security to the western side of the village, that before alluded to. The situation, although not greatly elevated, commands an extensive and beautiful prospect, including, among other objects, the castle hill and bay of Scarborough; the head-lands of Filey and Flamborough, a prominent part of the east riding wold hills toward Hunmanby; and a full command of Seamer-moor; with that mountain-tumulus which seems to rear its head

in proud majesty above the others which are scattered over that district. The view is closed by the hills that overhang the village of Scalby, joining the moors on the west of Hulley, which is a mile northward from Cloughton, approached by an open field-road of gentle ascent, on the right of this road, a small tumulus, overgrown with furze, may be observed, and at no great distance, beyond, to the left, the ground presents a broken and disturbed appearance, scattered over which are stones, some of large size.—And art seems to have rendered some assistance to nature in their arrangement, I am disposed to consider them as a link of the chain of remains, connected with the ancient village. A narrow swampy-bottomed vale, which forms the southern boundary of Hulley, separates it from this ground. The higher ground on the north, which commands a view of Hayburn Wyke, and Stainton Dale, up to Stoupe, and the elevated moor-lands to the west, almost every conspicuous point of which is crowned with those simple and unostentatious memorials of the dead; under which the ashes of kings and warriors have reposed for ages, in peace and

* This tumulus I am inclined to think has been a British strength, similar to that at Cropton, mentioned by Mr. Young in his History of Whitby.

security; and have withstood the attacks, of destroying elements, while splendid monuments have mouldered into dust. This ground is also covered with innumerable stones, some have been of enormous dimensions, to judge by the fragments left; they having been made free with for the repair of roads: and even the most inexperienced in the examination of such remains, will not find it difficult to trace circles and lines amidst all the confusion occasioned by the numerous fragments that have been indiscriminately mixed and left from time to time by the workmen. Many of those stones continue in an upright position, and from the regularity still visible, it was, in all probability, appropriated by the ancient inhabitants of this once populous soil, to the performance of their frightful and mysterious ceremonies; and those altar-like stones, now blanced and furrowed by time, have perhaps reeked with the life's blood of human victims, and on which they have writhed in dying agonies, under the knife of the officiating druid-priest. The tumuli in this district, are generally of a very singular construction; large blocks of stone, piled close to each other, composing the outer edge or boundary; in the centre of this circle the ashes or body appears to have been deposited, and cairns of various

dimensions have been raised by heaping on stones of all sizes. No earth has been used, as far as I have observed, in those tumuli near Hulley's; there is, however, a considerable quantity of decomposed vegetable matter, which has worked its way through the interstices of the stones, from the surface downwards; and may be an additional proof of the time that has elapsed since their erection. The stones are all, more or less, rounded by attrition, as if they had been brought from the sea beach, or collected from the surface of the land, where they had long lain, exposed to atmospheric action. And almost every variety that Geologists describe on this coast may be found in those barrows. The remains of a tumulus of this description may be seen a few hundred yards to the east of the ruins, its diameter is about seventy feet, and was from fourteen to sixteen in height: little more than the outer circle is now left. Its venerable age was, however, no protection against the depredations of road-makers. Five years ago, many fragments of coarse unbaked pottery were seen, scattered over the interior, but none were preserved; except two or three small fragments, which have an ornament that appears to have been made with the nail of the thumb or finger, in the possession of Mr. T. Pickering, of Cloughton, were taken from it,

but of that he is not certain.

At what period **Hulleys** was last the busy scene of man, is a mystery which I shall not attempt to unravel ; that it was for many ages the residence of the ancient Britons or Brigantes, there can be little, if any, doubt ; from its connection with remains on the moors, the works of a people, according to the most authentic accounts, long anterior to the subjugation of the inhabitants of this district by the Romans. **Hulleys** may have been greatly altered by the Britons after that event ; and they would, in time conform to, and adopt, Roman improvement in the construction of their residences for security and convenience ; which would be the natural result of an intercourse with a superior race of people.

I am inclined to think that **Hulleys** retained an importance among the legends of the people even up to the time of the conquest, as in all probability it gives the name to **Stainton Dale**, which is clearly derived from the Saxon *Stein* or *Stan*, stone, and *ton*, town, or residence.—And if I may indulge in a fanciful conjecture, there does not appear to be any great obstacle in the way to prove that it might, in every sense of the word, have been such a town as **Cæsar** describes the ancient Britons to have inhabited, viz., “walled towns in the midst of

woods or forests.”—In some of the vales close to Hulleys, oak trees have been obtained, and with little trouble may still be procured, fit for any building purposes, and easily shaped with the carpenters’ tools : these are not antediluvian ; and perhaps not many ages have elapsed since these moors were covered with forests of oak and other timber. But what a change ! How different now !—To the north and north west of Hulleys the scenery possesses all that wild and romantic character so peculiar to the Yorkshire moors : frowning, as it were, in wrath at their own desolation and dreariness, and deserted by the human race. Not so once : cast your eyes around, and every where you behold mysterious relics, like the ruins of a former world, of a people long since mingled with the dust ; whose manners and customs are guessed at—not known ! In contemplating scenery like this, abounding with tumuli, ruins of temples, and other druidical remains, every excuse should be made if the fancy run wild for a time !

I have before referred to the antiquities on the moors, and with which I conceived Hulleys to be connected. From Hulleys to the westward a track, or covered-way, is seen to emerge from the wood close to the sixth mile stone, on the Whitby road. It crosses a small stream, which rises half a mile off, called Ringing Keld.

The track-way rises boldly up the hill side, on the top of which there are several tumuli, some of them very small: it continues a straight course in a direction to three larger tumuli on the verge of Harwood Dale, and near a place called Gowland. Stone celts have been found on the moors near this place; and not long ago a quern, or ancient mill-stone, was ploughed up. One of the celts I have obtained, and the other is in the possession of Mr. T. Pickering, of Cloughton, who has also, much to his credit, preserved the remains of a small British urn, found in a tumulus, near Ringing Keld.* To the north west of Hulleys, at the distance of a mile and a half, to the left of the high road, there is a vast assemblage of stones, scattered over a considerable plain on the high moor, apparently without order or design; contiguous are many tumuli, nearly surrounding a remarkable and beautiful little relic, and if I may be allowed the phrase, it "speaks volumes" in explanation. It is a small circle of upright stones, of about thirty feet diameter; most of them in their original position, the highest of which is now nearly four feet above the surface. The ground within is rather higher than that without, and in the middle of the circle, the altar-stones are still visible! The

* A representation of which is attached to this letter.

principal stone in the circle is now one of the marks of boundary between Whitby Strand and Pickering Lythe. This, no doubt, was the temple, and those numerous blocks of stones, therefore, formed the avenues and protected the sacred ground appropriated to the religious rites and solemnities of druidical worship. Not far to the west from this spot, is one of those singular clusters of pits, described by Mr. Young, called *Dry-heads*, and which he considers, very rightly, to have been an ancient residence ; there cannot, I should imagine, be two opinions on the subject ; and I merely notice that place, as it is in some degree connected with the ground I have just described ; and the name I think is evidently a corruption of *Druids*. So numerous indeed are the remains on these moors that the mind becomes absolutely bewildered among them ; at every turn, fresh objects present themselves, for examination, and for the curious to ponder over ; and which may be compared to the pages of a history in hieroglyphics.

I had proceeded thus far, when an opportunity offered to give Hulleys another short visit ; and if any thing could exceed the pleasure I experienced on my first examination, it would be the satisfaction that I now felt, at having obtained something like proof of what I have

already advanced: that Hulleys, as it is now called, has been the residence of an ancient people. I cannot but deem myself fortunate, in establishing that fact, which I think is beyond the reach of doubt. Among the ruins of Hulleys, I procured several fragments of coarse unbaked pottery, parts, I imagine, of funeral urns; within another square I found, at a few inches below the surface, several thin strata of charcoal; the soil is what may be called 'made soil;' and the charcoal appeared to have been deposited at different periods, upon new surfaces. I was accompanied in my last visit, by Mr. Cole, who is very desirous of preserving the local antiquities of Scarborough and its neighbourhood, both by his publications and research; to him, therefore, I have given those specimens of the pottery, I could spare.—Thus I conclude my "tedious brief" account, and I should experience great satisfaction if my observations should draw from obscurity an interesting relic, that, on more minute examination, may throw a light on the dark period of the early history of the County of York.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

W. ATKINSON,

(London.)

As the Druids were enthusiastic admirers of nature in all her luxuriance and tranquillity, we may reasonably imagine that they would not inhabit a situation so entirely destitute of wood, as the moorlands now appear to be, and in some measure as corroborative of the fact of its having been a wooded spot, is the circumstance of old oaks being occasionally dug up in the contiguous vale. That Scalby once possessed a wood of considerable extent is, I think, clear from Burton's *Monasticon*, as quoted p. 8. And where, let me ask, throughout the whole extent of this large county, could a more inviting and commanding spot be found, particularly when adorned with trees, as a residence for the mysterious Druids, than Scalby. The scenery viewed from the elevated spot where now stands the church of that village is, if I may so speak, purely of a druidical character, and it is no unlikely imagining to suppose, that upon the very site of that church might have been a temple of these venerable sages. But I must not stray from among my good *solid foundations* of Hulley, where I am well *fortified*. I must, like my good friend the describer, keep on *terra firma*; with whom I perfectly agree in the idea that Hulley has been a place of great importance. It possesses some very peculiar and striking features—an immense sacrificial stone—large altar ones—a small tumulus within one of its enclosures—and an immense cairn in its immediate environs, which has probably been both a sepulchral one and a tumulus of memorial, commemorative of one of the chiefs of the bold Brigantian race. Besides two small druid-

ical temples. A learned Antiquary, who has corresponded with me on the subject, seems of opinion that *Hulleys* may be a corruption of the word *hollows*, as such collections of foundations of huts, generally depressed and round, are called by the country people pits, hags, hollows, &c. That of Egton grange is called the *Holey intack*, from the numerous *holes* in the ground, where the ancient huts had stood. That in Godeland is in like manner called the Killing *Pits*.

It has forcibly struck me as being derived from the celtic word—*Thullah*, expressive of rising ground, where have been habitations.

Since the examination described in the foregoing letter, another druid's circle of small dimensions but in good preservation, has been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood of Hulleys, by John Wharton, Esq., of Scarborough.

RIPLEYS.—About a mile from Cloughton is a Farm-house, called Ripleys. At the time of its being built (about 50 years since) many foundation walls were discovered. It might possibly be a residence of the "Sages of ancient time," and a counterpart to Hulleys.

HAYBURN WYKE.

In pointing out to strangers, the pleasant morning rides near Scarborough, we cannot omit to mention the one to Hayburn Wyke, a sheltered recess or inlet on the rocky sea coast, near Clough-

ton. After you have travelled about one mile and a half beyond, or to the north of that village, and on the high road towards Staintondale and Robin Hood's Bay, the road to Hayburn Wyke leads through a farm of that name, belonging to John Woodall, Esq. The entrance to the farm is marked "*To Hayburn Wyke*," on the gate of a field on the east or right hand side of the public highway, and is opposite to a long plantation, consisting chiefly of firs.

From this gate the private road leads, for the length of one hundred yards, to the brow of the hill, and then downwards,* along the side of it, to the north-west termination of a valley of small enclosures; on the farther bank side whereof, are situate the present small farm-house, garden, orchard, &c. now tenanted by Robert Tindall.

It is proper not to take horses or carriages, further than this termination of the valley, as the carriage road at right angles from thence downwards, through the *Hayburn Wood*, to the sea-shore or wyke, is difficult in some parts, and is only used by the tenant or others, in case of necessity, for getting up sea-weed, &c.

On entering this wood, visitors will determine whether they will pursue the main or carriage road downwards, or will take the newly made or shady

* To avoid the steepness of the lower part of this road, a branch from thence is forming on the right hand side, half way down the hill, and will lead at an easy slope diagonally through the plantation, to and from the *Farm-House* only.

forest walk, which at first turns off to the left, and then bending to the right, proceeds in a serpentine descending line by the edge of the rocky hill and parallel to the course of the brook or rivulet, called Hayburn beck, until at last you regain the main road, not far from the sea shore. The whole of this and other foot paths, or forest walks, have been effected by the clearing away of the briars, thorns, and undergrowth of the wood, and by leaving overhead, in the greatest part, a covering of the verdant branches of the oak, ash, birch, pine, and other forest trees. Sometimes in your progress you gain a sight of the Staintondale, or opposite craggy side of the valley, at others you are under the dark covering of the close foliage. Now you obtain a transient view of the brook that murmurs below, and at length just before you rejoin the main road, there breaks open to you, a partial prospect of the sea. Having proceeded a few yards further downwards on this principal road, if you turn round to your left and look up the line of valley, you discover amongst the trees, a beautiful cascade, caused by the falling of the brook over a mass of rock, which partially obstructs its progress; the whole forming a scene of varied richness and beauty.—You then continue your route down to the shore or wyke where the rivulet discharges itself in a still finer cascade of several streams over the irregular edge of a romantic rocky plane. It is only in fine weather that boats can effect a landing in this place, for in general the agitation of the sea is such as to deny all approach. During a storm the waves are

tremendous, and exhibit a view most truly sublime.

Having sufficiently contemplated this portion of romantic and grand scenery, you will have to retrace your steps by the carriage road, up the hill, at least, until you have passed the opening to the right hand, through which you had seen the first cascade in the bosom of the valley.

For the sake then of varying the route, visitors should take the first shady path on the left, and by it they will be conducted in gentle turnings, until they unexpectedly find themselves on a clear horizontal plot of ground situate on the edge of the sea cliff, and thence commanding, at an elevation of more than 120 feet above the level of the shore, an extensive view of the wyke or bay, in which is included the romantic ledge of rock over which the rivulet falls upon the beach. This plot or point is appropriately distinguished by the name of "*Wilson Point*" in compliment to the gentleman who first suggested the propriety of cutting down the trees and thick underwood thereabouts, in order to enjoy the beauty of the prospect, and at the same time to afford a convenient situation where a tent might be pitched for the accommodation of a party on a rural excursion.*

Leaving this place and still ascending by the forest path, you reach another commanding situation, called "*Prospect Point*," from whence the objects on the beach appear much diminished by

* Since the above description was written a rustic Hut has been built there, which supersedes the necessity of a Tent.

the elevation of the beholder. This second point is remarkable for affording an extended view of the woodland scenery below, and for the specimens of antique and stunted oaks, whose branches, slowly grown, have acquired their twisted and fantastic forms, by having been compelled, from their earliest shoots, to yield obedience to the caprice and power of the "furious northern blast."

A few paces further up the hill brings you to a small gate, fixed in the fence wall, one of the boundaries of this, the *Hayburn Wyke Wood*, and through it you pass to a waggon road, one part turning to the right up the hill and leading to the farm-house, &c., and the other at right angles into the middle part of

LITTLE CLIFF.

It is extremely difficult to attempt to describe this singular portion of landscape, for it must really be seen to form a just idea of its characteristic features. The whole extent of it runs parallel to the sea shore, and to be in some measure conceived, is by supposing that it is a long piece of irregularly surfaced table-land, which, by some great convulsion of nature, may have been detached from the top of the cliff or high land, and have settled *en masse*, half way down toward the sea, and leaving, on the land side, an almost perpendicular cliff of 100 feet and upwards; whilst on that next to the sea, it exhibits another cliff of nearly equal depth and similar precipitous appearance.

The part of "*Little Cliff*" which is most interesting is the first 300 yards from the entrance, and

though part of a plain, comparatively speaking, yet in this place, the ground seems upheaved in a ridgy edge towards the sea, while the entrance towards the north is much confined by the rounded termination of a knoll, the upper part of Little Cliff.

In this sequestered, yet verdant hollow, or enclosure, which seems as if almost deserted by the race of man, you hear few other sounds, except those of the whispers or fury of the wind, or the continuous murmur, or the thundering roar of the ocean, whilst at the same time, you walk beneath the widely spreading arms of venerable and aged oaks, whose thick foliage in some places, admits but a transient glimpse of the side or the heights of the rocky cliff, which forms one of the majestic boundaries of this most extraordinary place. It is scarcely possible not to be affected by the wild and gloomy grandeur of a scene, which the imagination may easily figure to be suited for the sacred rites of the ancient Druids or adapted to the sublime pencil of Salvator Rosa.

After this, you will pursue, up the hill, for 100 yards the waggon road, by the side of the stone wall or fence, until you arrive at another small gate which opens into the Hayburn Wyke Wood, and thence you walk by easy ascending paths, under cover of the trees until you reach the level of the terrace, on the height of the garden and orchard attached to the farm house. Here on this elevation, you command, finally, a most extensive and delightful prospect, not only over the whole sylvan scenery through which you have previously wandered, but also of part of the beautiful valley of Hayburn, and



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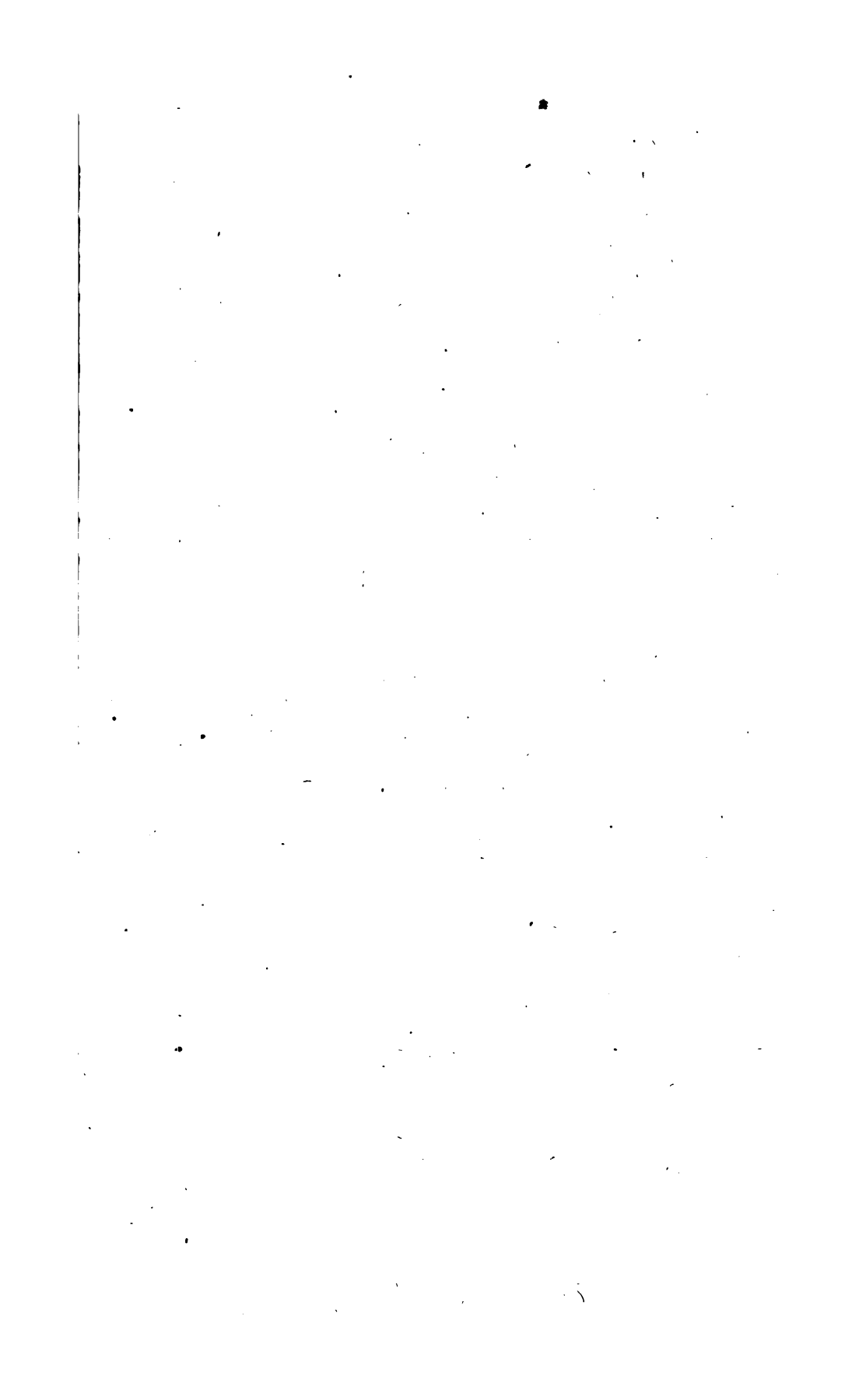
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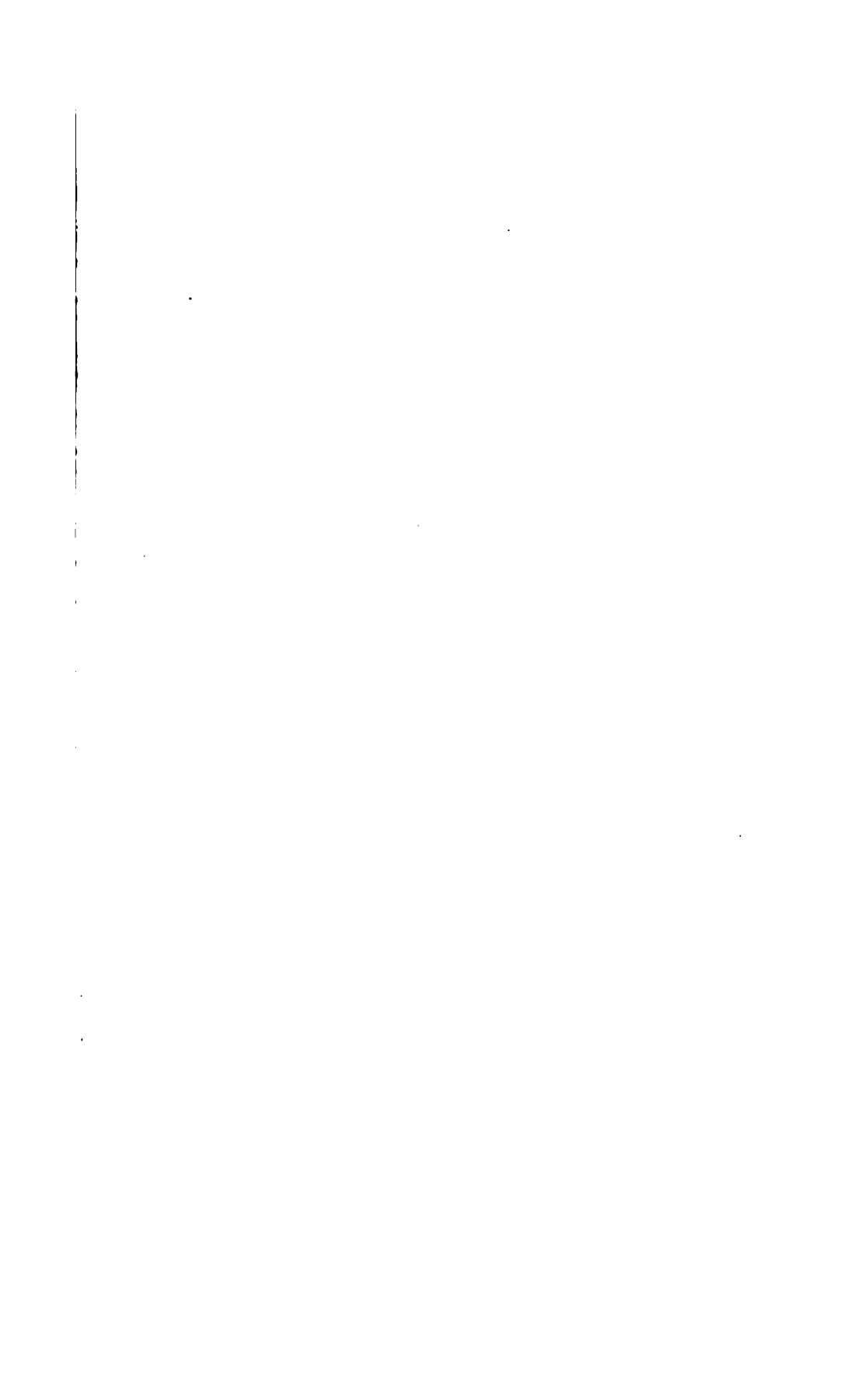
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